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Prices GREATLY REDUCED
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL. XIV. NO. 42 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1926 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES;

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road BOMBAY, No. 7.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
20 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,337
13 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..	..	10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..	..	15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,685
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
„ „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
oTerminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £56,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabin.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March, 1926.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive.
The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
22nd Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
19th Feb.	ALIPORE*† ..	China & Japan.
20th Feb.	JEYPORE* ..	China & Japan.
24th „	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
28th „	MURISTAN* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China, & Japan. For Australia.
22nd „	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
11th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.

*Will not convey Passengers.
† Proceeds to Karachi

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF. TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926			
19th Feb.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.	
20th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.	
22nd „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.	
24th „	SANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.	
3rd Mar.	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

KATNI FIREBRICKS

FIRECLAY

BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

AND

REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
xMuroran Maru ..	Z. Hirai	5374	12 Feb.	16 Feb.
Jersey Moor ..	..	4305	19th „	2 nMar.
xHakata Maru ..	G. Matsushita	5970	21 „	25 Feb.
Singapore Maru ..	.. ..	5859	17 „	3 Mar.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	6070	28 „	14 „
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	5976	7 March	21 „
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	21 „	25 „
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigyo	6785	22 „	5 April

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	285	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Sunheath.	C.W.Puzey.	6,500	27 Jan	19 Feb.
Portsaid Maru ..	M Omatsu	5,859	27 „	25 „
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	9 Feb.	22 „
* Sumatra Maru ..	I. Kawasaki	5,863	26 „	28 „
Heimei Maru ..	....	4,364	2 Mar.	14 Mar.
Vancouver	....	..	6 March	16 March
Tacoma Maru ..	G. Kojima	5,850	11 „	25 „
Shinnoh Maru ..	T. Yoshioka	4,900	15 „	29 „
Celebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	19 „	12 April

* Proceeds to Karachi.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 855.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 25 YEARS
YOU GET Rs. 1500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1500 FULLY PAID-UP PAYABLE Rs. 3000 AFTER DEATH
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG. YOU ARE NO LOSER
GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL YOU HOW IS IT
For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

According to the Government Blue Book, THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. .. Rs. 3,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—
Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opposite Telegraph Office, Residency Road, Hyderabad, (DECCAN.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS CHIEF AGENTS for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, LUCKNOW.
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary 235/10, Bowbazar, Street. CALCUTTA.
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi, Nagpur Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue, Curative
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.,
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc. also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.,
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ACCOUNTANTS and CASHIERS, for our branches in U. P. Cash security from Rupees 2,000 to 5,000 essential without which no application will be considered. Apply immediately stating along with other particulars (a) cash security you can give (b) the minimum pay acceptable. SECRETARY, U.P. Circle, Hindustan National Bank, Ltd., ALLAHABAD.
A R2705

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE on New Machines. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
A R2717

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—ROOMS on 3rd Floor of Ghatkoparwalla's Chawl, at Cow Lane at Rs. 32. Apply BHATIA on spot or Jamnadas Meghji, 52, Lady House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R2683

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS, fresh and dry of Special Quality, are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, QUETTA.
R1327

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER with Rs. 10,000 for an established lucrative business. Salary and proportionate profits. Retired man no objection. Only those able to join immediately need apply to Box No. 1250, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R26066

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REQUIRED by Hamburg firm, INDIAN AGENCIES for General Import and Export. Only firms of first class standing need apply with full particulars to Box No. 1253, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T26073

TURKISH IMPERIAL BATH.—Health Resort.—Insurance against Epidemic. Fountain of Health and Beauty. 1st Floor, Meadow Street, Back Paper Currency.
T R2714

DON'T FAIL to receive quotations from LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE K. N. SAILOR PRESS, 77-79, Chowpati Road, Bombay, 7 before placing your printing order with any other press. Call our REPRESENTATIVE for estimates or dial 41041.
T R2713

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—As new, never worked, electrically driven cask making plant by RANSOME & CO., England. Output 1,000 forty gallon casks per week of 60 hours. The machinery is also suitable for making hogsheads. Machines are independently driven by 110/115 volts direct current motors. For further particulars apply Box No. 1255, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 26085

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—One VICTORIA with Horse in sound condition. Apply Box No. 1254, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2710

MATRIMONIAL.

YOUNG HIGHLY EDUCATED BANIA with decent income in Bombay wants to marry young, beautiful, educated Bania girl. Correspondence confidential. Write Box No. 1246, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2685

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr R. R. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal, Meerut.
R2313

PERSONAL.

11 O'CLOCK.—H. B.—My address is Mazharul Hasan, Aftab Manzil, Pipar (Jodhpur).
P R2688

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24891

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage As. 8 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAWNPORE CONGRESS REPORT.

THE REPORT of the Cawnpore sessions of the Congress is in the press and will be issued shortly in book form foolscap size. It has been decided to include in this volume, advertisements for khaddar and other Swadeshi goods. As the space allotted for advertisements is very limited, intending advertisers are requested to register their orders immediately with the All-India Congress Committee Office, 107, Hewett Road, Allahabad.

Rates:—Rs. 25/ for full page and Rs. 15/ for half page.

A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR,
General Secretary.
Delhi, 30th January, 1926. R2700

LEGAL NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

LOSS OF LIFE ASSURANCE POLICY OF THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Policy No. 29011, dated 2nd October 1895, on the Life of Mr. A.K. NULKAR of Poona has been STOLEN, LOST or DESTROYED. Any person having any claim to the said Policy or any interest thereunder of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the Head Office in Bombay of the said Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., within two weeks from the date hereof. All claim made after the expiration of the said period of two weeks will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 15th Febry., 1926.

A. K. NULKAR,
Life Assured.
R2720

NOTICE.

A FACTORY, going by the name of Premsukhdas Seetaram Ginning Factory, situate at Pimpalgaon Kale Taluq Jalgaon District, Buldhana, Berar, containing 24 gins, Boiler, Engine, workshop materials and the necessary buildings will be sold by Public Auction at Akola in the Civil Court compound at 4 p.m. on 22nd of March, 1926. The purchaser will have to deposit 1/4 of the purchase price at once and the remaining within 15 days.

G. M. GHATE,
Receiver.
Akola, 15th Feb. 1926.
26084

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE undersigned will receive sealed tenders on this Railway's authorised form (price of form one rupee per copy) at his office at Nagpur upto 12 hours on MONDAY the 15th March 1926, for purchase of about 144 tons W. I. Scrap, 338 tons steel scrap, 1453 tons C. I. scrap, 354 tons wooden scrap (sleepers) and 5 tons miscellaneous scrap, lying at stations, Nagpur, Wardha, Dhamangaon, Badnera, Akola, Shegaon, Bodwad, Hinganghat, Chanda, Kaimeshwar, Amla, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Bhusawal, Erandol Road and Shendurni.

No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment in cash equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender. The undersigned is not bound to accept any particular tender and is not required to assign his reasons for not accepting any particular tender.

2. Envelopes to be endorsed "Tender for the purchase of Scrap Material."

3. For details apply to:—

G. E. EVERETT,
Divisional Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Nagpur.
8-2.1926.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD, BOMBAY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 18th February, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for the following objects:—

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1925.
(2) To declare a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 8th February to SATURDAY, the 20th February, 1926, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
Bombay, 27th January, 1926. C24919

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE TATA PUBLICITY CORPORTION, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act, a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO., 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 1st March, 1926 at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
N. M. RAIJI,
C2677

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, upto 12 noon on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1926, for the supply of the following articles for the use of the Bombay City Police:—

1,000 RAIN CAPES with hoods (khaki).
176 RAIN COATS (white).

Samples of capes and coats can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Police, L. Division, at Head Police Office, Bombay, during office hours on any week day.

The conditions of the contract are:—

1. That the person or persons whose tender is accepted shall execute an agreement to deliver the articles at the Headquarters Stores within the period to be specified in the said agreement.
2. That the approved person or persons shall deposit with the Commissioner of Police, a sum of Rs. 500 in Government Promissory Notes for the due fulfilment of his or their agreement.
3. The Commissioner of Police does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) F.E. SHARP,
Dy. Commissioner of Police, Port.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 17th February, 1926.
C26080

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned at the General Offices, Opposite Church-Gate Station, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1926, for the supply of 2,000 tons of the best Gujerat castor seed required for the Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmati. Delivery is to be given in small lots just as the Railway Company requires it.

Tenderers are required to lodge a deposit of Rs. 5,000, in cash or Government Paper, bearing not less than 5½ per cent. interest, as earnest money with the Treasurer, Broad-gauge System, Church-Gate, Bombay, and enclose his receipt with the tender. Otherwise his tender will not be considered.

Forms of tender can be had from the LOCO. and CARR. SUPDT'S OFFICE at Lower Parel, Bombay, at Rs. 2, each. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 16th Feby., 1926.
C26078

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 1436 OF 1925.

HARDWARMAL BHARTIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Messrs. D. C. PINDIDAS & SONS, a firm, carrying on business at Ravalpindhi in North-West Frontiers ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a suit against you under Order XXXVII, Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 2,500 and interest thereon at 7½ per cent. per annum from 7th March, 1925, under two Hundies both dated 7th March, 1925, for Rs. 1,200 and for Rs. 1,300 respectively. You are summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof, for leave to appear and defend this suit, in default thereof the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree as prayed with Rs. 200 for costs.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, this 2nd day of June, 1925.

For Prothonotary.
Messrs. CHOKSEY AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C26081

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GVIEN that THE WHITTLE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., (In Liquidation) through its Official Liquidator H. B. Shivdasani, Esqr., M.A., M.L.C., has contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. CHHAGANLAL PITAMBERDAS, the undermentioned properties which are at present in their possession and management as Mortgagees. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
FIRST SCHEDULE.

All and Singular the several pieces of land, situate at Broach as hereunder briefly described together with the Ginning Factory, Bungalow, Offices, Godowns and other buildings and structures standing thereon and the Engines, Boilers, Ginnings and other Machines and relative plant and all accessories, stores, tools spare parts and implements lying at the premises called the BROACH WHITTLE LAL GINNING FACTORY AT BROACH.

(1) All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate in the suburbs of Broach and known as Amjand Bag, containing by admeasurement 24900 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 87.
(2) All those 6 pieces or parcels of leasehold land as under:
One piece registered under No. 78 admeasuring 7 1/16 acres or thereabouts.
One piece bearing No. 81, admeasuring 2 acres and 5 gunthas or thereabouts.
One piece bearing No. 82, admeasuring 1 acre and 38 gunthas or thereabouts.
One piece bearing No. 83, admeasuring 5 acres and 29 gunthas or thereabouts.
One piece bearing No. 84, admeasuring 5 acres and 29 gunthas or thereabouts.
One piece bearing No. 88, admeasuring 1 acre and 19 gunthas or thereabouts.
(3) All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land, situate in the Ratton Taluo Division of the Town and Registration District of Broach, Register No. 3 in the Map marked Sheet G No. 13, containing by admeasurement 2828 square yards or thereabouts.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

All and Singular the pieces of land formed as one, situate at Palej as hereunder briefly described together with the Ginning and Pressing Factory, Offices, Godowns and other structures thereon and the Engines, Boilers, Ginnings and presses and other Machines and relative plant and all accessories, stores, tools and spare parts and implements lying at the premises known as THE WHITTLE LAL GINNING & PRESSING FACTORY AT PALEJ.

(1) All that piece or parcel of leasehold land bearing Old Survey No. 146 and New Survey No. 168, admeasuring 34 gunthas or thereabouts.
(2) All that piece or parcel of leasehold land bearing Old Survey No. 129 and New Survey No. 167, admeasuring 25 gunthas or thereabouts.
(3) All that piece or parcel of Government land bearing Old Survey No. 146 and New Survey No. 169, admeasuring 21440 3/4 square yards held under tenancy at will.
(4) All that piece or parcel of Government land bearing Old Survey No. 146 and New Survey No. 169, admeasuring 9642 square yards held under tenancy at will.
(5) All that piece or parcel of Varthania land bearing Survey No. 166, admeasuring 2783 square yards or thereabouts.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1926.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26082

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of UMAR MOOSA BATLIWALLA, late of Bombay, Halai Memon Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Jambli Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, ... Deceased.

Bai KHATIZABAI, widow of Umar Moosa Batliwalla, of Bombay, Halai Memon Inhabitant, residing at Jambli Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Thirteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.
The 13th day of February, 1926.
Messrs. PURUSHOTTAMRAI & SURAIYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL KAYUM ESMAILJEE has agreed to sell to our clients the whole of the property belonging to him described in the Schedule below.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned Messrs. Little & Co., at their Office in the Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.

Dated this 12th of February, 1926.

LITTLE AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All those two pieces or parcels of land partly of the quit and ground rent tenure and partly of the leasehold tenure, situate on the West side of Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, otherwise called Balloo Doctor Street or Doctor Street in the City of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and nine square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts whereof 314 1/9 square yards or thereabouts are of quit and ground rent tenure and 18 square yards or thereabouts are of leasehold tenure and registered in the rent rolls of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collector's Old No. 367, New No. 7638 and Old Survey No. 1352, New Survey No. 4666 of quit and ground rent tenure Collector's old No. 2563, New No. 17036, Old Survey No. 2785 and New Survey No. 2/4666 of leasehold tenure, bearing the Cadastral No. 3575 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuages tenements dwelling houses and all buildings erected and now standing on the said two pieces of land which buildings are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 7053, Old Street Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, New Street Nos. 192, 194, 196, 198, Doctor Street and C Ward No. 7106, Old Street Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 and 33, New Street Nos. 189, 191, 193, 195, 197 and 199 Mutton Street and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Moolla Shumsuddin Abdul Hakim, on or towards the South by the property of Mr. D. D. Baris, on or towards the East by the said Baloo Doctor Street and on or towards the West by the said Mutton Street and which said premises are in the occupation of the Tenants of the Vendor.

25057

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KHAISEY NENSEY, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Currimbhoy Lalji Sajan and Co. ..... Deceased.

RAISEY KHAISEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Currimbhoy Lalji Sajan and Co., residing at Bhat Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.
The 19th day of January, 1926.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26083

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

Auction Sale of Old wire, Cable chain, Boat oar, (Empty paint, casks and steel oil Barrels, and Oil drums and Ghee tins, and Keg paint, and Acid jars, and cases), 2 Barges, Cabooses, Platform scales, Tea lead, Old aluminium utensils, Troop and gally gear, Life jackets, Old carpets, Horse stalls, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th February, 1926, at 3 p.m. at the B.I. Dockyard, Mazagaon, the above-mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENNESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 23409

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NOWROJI HILL ESTATE, DONGRI STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gulamhussein Virji and Abdulla Fazal Ludha the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Fazal Ludha Bhimji, deceased and in the exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December, 1924, and made between the said mortgagors of the first part and the said Abdulla Fazal Ludha in his personal capacity of the second part and the mortgagees of the third part, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by public auction the undermentioned property THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th day of February, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the leasehold tenure situate on and being plot No. 26 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Trustees of the Improvement Trust of the City of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 513 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 11/1721, Mandvi Division with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 3640, Street Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5, 561 and 67 and bounded on or towards the East by land of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay laid out as a passage on or towards the West by Dongri Street on or towards the North by Road forty feet in width and on or towards the South by Plot No. 25 of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their offices at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned:—
1 case Cylinder Hydrogen.
1 case Apparatus.

By order of Messrs. Bhimajee Virchund and Coy., and on account and risk of Hurkisondas Shivjee:—
Gold ornaments such as necklaces, bangles, arm bangles, kandoro, etc., etc.

By order of N. H. Moos Esquire:—
Receiver in Suit No. 3385 of 1925 (Bilhmoria vs. Shaikh Ahmed):—
1 Lamp.

By order of the office concerned:—
2 pieces Blue and Chocolate Jeans.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the concerned.—
1 "Ford" Motor-Car five-seater in good running order.

BENNETT & CO

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123.
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

By order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs of the deceased Mortgagor, Mr. Tajbhoy Thaverbhoy at the premises on FRIDAY, the 26th February, 1926, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece of Government land situate at Abdul Rehman Street or Rangari Mohalla, Bombay, admeasuring about 13[illegible] square yards bearing Collector's Land Revenue Old No. 7206 and Old Survey Nos. 1052-1053 and New Survey No. 1887, together with dwelling house bearing Bombay Municipality Ward No. 35 and Street Nos. 133-35.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned or from the Mortgagee's solicitors, Messrs. Chitnis, Kanga and Mazagonwalla, 91 Medows Street, Fort.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
A
"SELF-MADE MAN"
FEATURING
WILLIAM RUSSELL

The Story of a Novice who wasn't afraid of financial magnates but surrendered to Cupid.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
THE ITALIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
IN
"MADAME BUTTERFLY"
Booking at Messrs S. Rose & Co. Ltd,

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE CROWNED KING OF COMEDIANS IN A CINEMATIC DELIRIUM WITH A MILLION LAUGHS!

BUSTER KEATON

In his latest and greatest feature comedy

SHERLOCK JR.

Metro-comedy de luxe in 5 parts
NEW GAGS AND NEW STUNTS
ALL THE WAY THROUGH!

THE EMPIRE

NEXT SATURDAY
THE NEW GIGANTIC
QUO VADIS?
Never before Shown in India.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
4.30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A WEALTH OF FUN AND THRILLS.
'NO MORE WOMEN'

A Comedy Drama with a lot of laughs featuring

MADGE BELLAMY
AND
MATT MOORE
THE REAL GLOOM-KILLER
"IT'S A GIFT"
A PATHE COMEDY WITH
SNUB POLLARD
Roars of laughter from start to finish

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
A Sure Success.—A Historical Masterpiece
Shree Krishna Film Company's Super Production
PANNA RATNA or JEWEL OF MEWAR

A Beautiful Historical masterpiece of Rajasthan—in which one brave nurse sacrificed her only child for country and King. Full of Patriotism.

Photo by Mr. CHATURBHOY PATEL. Directed by Mr. HARSHADRAY MEHTA

DON'T MISS TO SEE THIS PICTURE.

KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Present
"I AM THE LAW"

A tale of the North West Mounted Police and Snow Regions of the Yukon Trail.

"I AM THE LAW"

Starring
ALICE LAKE, KENNETH HARLAN and Others

Pathe Super Gazette

The World's News in Pictures includes
India's New Viceroy
Oxford Trial Crew
Cambridge Trial Crew.

WEMBLEY IN THE HANDS OF THE HOUSE BREAKERS.

TIME:— 6, 8 and 10 P. M.

Prof. K. AMRAK

(From LONDON.)

European Clairvoyant and Disease Reader, is now in Bombay. 1000 Herbs and medicines in Stock. Special Lessons on Secret Power and silent influence, etc.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Two Questions for Rs. 5
Four .. .. Rs. 10
Hours 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Stamped addressed envelope for enquiries.

ANNUAL DIRECTIONS for 1926 Rs. 10.
HOROSCOPE for LIFE .. .. Rs. 25.

Orders should accompany an advance of remittance or call by V. P. P.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
Room No. 247. BOMBAY.

Grand Opportunity to the Lovers of Indian Music.

GRAND CONCERT

BY

Prof. BALKRISNABUVA KAPLESHVARI AND HIS PARTY

AT

MARVARI VIDYALAYA

SANDHURST ROAD

On Saturday, 20th February 1926 9-30 p.m.

NOTE.—In this Concert Prof. SHANKAR RAVE will play on different sorts of Instruments. Besides that an Indian Orchestra is inserted in the Programme.

Tickets can be had at the undermentioned Place:

MANAGER
SHRI SARASVATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA,
No. 2, Thakurdwar

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 17.
Jethom, Jorgison, Bunbary.
Francsonia, Meison, New York.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 17.
Bamora, Rowe, Busreh.
Khandala, Harley, Durban.

LOADING.

Feb. 17.
Steamer Bankura for Busreh.
Steamer Razmak for Aden.
Steamer Singapore for Kobe.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, February 17.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Rajputana, 9415, London, 27/2, M M and Co.
6 Circassia, 4327, Liverpool, 19/2, Graham Trading Co.
7 Vigo, 3243, V. D., 19/2, J F and Co.
8 Mundra, 4461, K'chi, 19/2, M M and Co.
10 Sarvistan, 4845, K'chi, 20/2, A Nemazee and Co.
12 China, 4173, Aden, 6/3, M M and Co.
13 Port Cappelle, 333, M Coast, 20/2, Merchant S N Co.
15 Sunheath, 3895, N.F., 20/2, Graham Trading Co.
16 Bloemfontein, 2958, Leith, 22/2, K N and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gerania, 3313, Trieste, 20/2, L Triestino.
4 Varela, 1932, Busra, 19/2, M M and Co
6 Port Said Maru, 4260, Kobe, N.F., O S Kaisha.
12 & 13 Cape Ortegal, 3136, N.F., N.F., S S N Co.
15 Bankura, 1905, P. Gulf, 24/2, M M and Co.
16 Jamnagar, 279, Jamnagar, 18/2, L Naranji and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jeypore 3239 China, N.F. M M & Co.
B Lahore, 3143, China, N.F., M M and Co.
D & E Hamburg Maru 3169 Japan 22/2 C & W. O S Kaisha.
G Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, N F, S Hassum and Co.
G Nordmark, 906, Bangkok, 19/2, F F C and Co.
H Shakuntala, 282, M Coast Ports, 18/2, R Assaria and Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 17.

S S Rajputana for London:—7 bales goat skins, M Ladjuck; 2000 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 64 cwts cassia, Midland Dairy Farm Co; 3000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 5 cwts green cardamoms, 5 cwts cardamom seeds, Volkart Bros; 23 bales cow hides, Ladhabhai Thoria and Sons; 32 bundles lamb skins, 5 bundles karsak skins, 3 bundles broad tail skins, H A H Sawai.

S S Bloemfontein for Hull:—2000 cwts cotton seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Circassia for Alexandria:—15 bales cotton grey twist, A H Dial.

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton, B Kersondas.

For Philadelphia:—2 bales goat skins, Brisley Co.

For Liverpool:—9 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 15 cwts condiments, M Toonjaji and Sons; 2000 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 100 bales hemp, S Parmanand; 2 bales wool, E Noorbhoy; 20 cases cotton yarn, Grahams Trading Co Ltd; 2 bales wool, L Goculdas and Co; 19 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 100 cwts myrabollams, J Moolchand and Co.

For Smyrna:—7 bales cotton grey twist, The Elphinstone Spg and Wvg Mills Co Ltd.

For Constantinople:—100 cwts mandi powder, E El. Ejet.

For Manchester:—70 cwts scrap iron, Greaves Cotton and Co Ltd.

S S Vigo for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 330 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Barcelona:—750 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Jeypore for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hamburg Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Port Said for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Lahore for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 700 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 17.

S S Tamba Maru from Tokyo, Agents N Y Kaisha.—20 cases rubber toys, 6 cases glass ware, 7 cases dental goods.

From Yokohama:—4 cases cotton goods, 64 cases cotton crape, 143 cases silk goods.

From Osaka:—23 cases cotton goods, 61 cases 33 bales cotton yarn, 171 bales 90 cases grey cotton yarn, 98 cases 29 bales Japanese yarn, 336 bales 117 cases grey cotton shirting, 196 bales grey cotton drill, 68 cases glass beads, 33 cases glass tubes, 448 cases glass ware, 34 cases umbrella ribs, 135 cases enamelled ware, 119 cases matchboxes, 25 cases safety matches, 386 cases brass circles, 24 cases wooden umbrella sticks, 16 cases empty glass bottles, 17 cases bobbins, 11 cases whistles, 350 casks red lead, 40 cases celluloid bangles, 13 cases rubber toys, 20 packages soy, 12 bales paper fan, 11 cases cotton hosiery, 15 cases cotton cloth, 10 cases cotton undershirts, 40 cases spectacles, 10 cases porcelain tiles, 9 cases shell buttons.

From Kobe:—62 cases cotton hosiery shirts, 36 cases porcelain ware, 187 cases glass ware, 20 cases cotton lace, 107 cases cotton hosiery, 90 cases 25 bales grey cotton shirting, 11 bales straw matting, 36 cases looking glass, 25 cases cotton twill, 22 cases cotton drill, 38 cases bamboo and wooden sticks, 100 cases silk goods, 11 cases silk yarn, 74 cases match-boxes, 115 cases celluloid bangles, 12 cases toys, 14 cases stationery, 1000 packages timber, 10 cases wooden ware, 20 bags glue, 20 cases celluloid goods, 56 casks coal tar, 14 cases bamboo ware, 14 cases enamelled ware, 10 cases rubber goods, 17 cases matting, 5 cases silk piece-goods.

From Singapore:—53 tanks 20 drums lubricating oil, 260 bags betelnuts, 42 bags nutmegs with shells, 125 bags sago flour, 11 cases mace.

From Nagoya:—267 cases glass ware, 147 cases porcelain ware, 378 cases porcelain, 75 cases toys, 55 bales grey shirting, 3 cases spectacles.

From Hongkong:—125 cases fire-cracker, 15 cases dry ginger, 85 cases preserves, 50 cases sugar candy.

From Colombo:—95 bundles empty gunnies, 300 bags arecanuts, 25 bags tea.

From Yokkaichi:—10 cases porcelain, 4 cases cotton undershirts.

From Penang:—448 slabs tin, 52 bags betelnuts, 11 bags nutmegs with shell.

S S Gambada from Rangoon, Agents M M and Co:—53369 bags rice, 707 pieces teak squares, 3674 pieces 1284 bundles scantlings, 115 pieces planks, 411 bars pig lead, 283 bags white beans, 27 bags 34 cases cutch, 3 cases medicine.

From Moulmein:—12008 bags rice, 751 pieces teak planks, 2699 pieces teak squares and posts, 48782 pieces 6214 bundles teak scantlings.

S S British Rose from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—5880 tons liquid fuel in bulk, 200 crates empty glass carboys, 96 Nos. empty cylinders.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, Febry 17.

KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb.	0	14	6
Century	,,	0	13	6
Jacob	,,	0	13	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	13	6
Elphinstone	,,	0	13	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 lbs.:—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	3	0
Century	,,	1	2	6
Hindustan	,,	1	3	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	3	9
Phoenix	,,	1	2	6
Pahaney (Phoolmaja)	,,	1	3	3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	2	6
Kalamardan	,,	1	3	0
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	3	3
Hindustan	,,	1	3	6
David Mill	,,	1	3	3
Apollo	,,	1	3	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	2	6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	Per lb.	1	2	9
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	1	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34—42 In.—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	2	9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	2	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	1	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	9
Tata Mill (Darbar)	,,	1	1	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	1	6
Sundari Brand	,,	1	1	0
DHOOTIES 7, 8 9 Yards—				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	3	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	3	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	2	6
Century	,,	1	2	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	1	0
1386 Tata	,,	3	6	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5	0	0
Jamshed	,,	5	0	0
Century	,,	5	0	0
Pearl Pahaney £5	,,	5	4	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	8	0
BLEACHED CHECK—				
Kasturchand Mill	,,	6	5	0
BLACK CHECK,				
6800 Sholapur	,,	19	10	0
Textile Mill £3 1/2				
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pahaney	Per lb.	9	6	0
Hindustan	,,	9	12	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	8	4	0
SALITA—				
Century	Per lb.	1	1	6
Textile	,,	1	1	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	1	6
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	3	11	6
777 Crescent	,,	3	11	6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	6	6
Phoenix	,,	1	6	0
Great	,,	1	5	0

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 16.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Feb. 16.

Cardiff to Bombay 15/6.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

ISSUED RATES FOR BRASS AND COPPER—DAILY QUOTATIONS.

BRASS.

Bombay, Febry. 17.

	Per md.	Rs.	as.	p.
Brass, English		3	4	56
Brass, Do.		1		58
Brass, Do.		1	1	4 56
Brass, Do.		1	1	2 56
Brass, Do.		1	3	4 56
Brass, Do.		2		56
Brass, German		3	4 to 2	54 12

COPPER.

Bombay, Febry. 17.

		Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2		56	8	0
Copper, German		1/4	57	12	0
Copper, German		1	57	12	0
Copper, German		1 1/4	57	12	0
Copper, American		1/4	61	0	0
Copper, American		1/2	61	0	0
Copper, American		2	61	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars			60	8	0
Patchtoka joint			24	8	0
Copper English Bars			65	0	0
Brass Bars			40	0	0
Pat Kiai			53	0	0
Lead, country			24	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal		1 to 1 1/4	51	8	0
Koger Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2		1 1/4 to 2	51	8	0
German Copper 1 1/4 to 1 1/2		1 1/2 to 2	60	8	0
American Copper		3/4 to 1 1/4	60	0	0
English Copper 3/4 to 2			57	0	0

METALS.

London, Feb. 16.

English best Selected Copper £63 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £59 15/16
Copper Braziers £75 3/4.
Yellow Metal 70
Hard Spelter £32 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £76 1/8.

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Febry 17.

Shapurji	No. 6	0 8 0
Finix	No. 6	0 9 0
Kilachand	No. 8	0 8 0
David	No. 10½	0 10 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 0
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 11 6
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 10 6
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 10 3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 11 9
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 10 3
Japan	No. 20	0 11 0
Japan	No. 32	1 2 3
Japan	No. 40	1 4 0
Japan	No. 42½	1 5 6

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Jute:—Albion 420, Alliance 4.0.63, Anglo-India 375, Auckland 202, Barnagore 110, Bally 150, Birla 7, Belvedere 410, Budge Budge 3.0.78, Caledonian 485, Chapdan 155, Clive 32/10.7, Craig 4/12, Cheviot 2/2, Dalhousie 333, Delta 425, Empire 48/8, Fort Gloster 725, Fort William 290, Gondalpara 310, Gouripore 635, Hukumchand 9/8, Hooghly 63, Howrah 36/2, Kamarhatty 500.187x, Kankanarrah 403x, Kelvin 730, Khardah 910, Lansdowne 228-25, Lawrence 563, Lothian 335, Naihati 395, National 24/4, New Central 493, Northbrook 47, Nuddea 43, Orient 162, Presidency 7, Reliance 55, Soorah 23, Standard 362, Union 500, Waverly 6/12.

Hessians:—18.1-17/14.

Jute:—109/13.

(Cotton:—Dunbar 105, Krishnaram Cotton 112.

Miscellaneous:—B.I. Corporation 4/10, T. I. Steel 20/8, Imperial Bank 1475, Imperial Conty. 377.

Remarks:—Jute Shares quiet with no certain undertone. Presidence dividend six annas per share. Cottons steady.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

The following are the receipts of cotton, produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th February, 1926:

	Bales.
Cotton	35,567
	Cwts.
Wheat	10,130
Linseed	1,495
Rape, etc.	2,946
Gingellyseed	5,414
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	14,320
Castorseed	8,405
Rice	60,177
Myrabollams	8,750
Cottonseed	17,460
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	3,413
Juwar	1,355
Masur	17
Barley	150
Bajri	2,160
	Tons.
Coal	442

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas FOURTEEN
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Febry. 17.

A further drop of 6 points in Old Crop and 9 points in New Crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on long liquidation and some straddle selling. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 6 points down.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Southern markets show signs of weakening. Weather favourable (for the New Crop preparations.)"

The World's Spinners' takings of American cotton for week ending 13th February were 266,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date, 9,773,000 bales, against 8,499,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 1,274,000 bales.

Owing to a further decline reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened half a rupee lower with Broach April-May at Rs. 355 1/2. Going down to Rs. 355, the market advanced to Rs. 356 1/2 on several Commission Houses buying and closed at the same rate. Shroffs were moderate sellers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 356 1/2 and going upto Rs. 358 1/2 on buying by Commission Houses closed at Rs. 358.

Before the close of the Marwari session Fully Good Broach July/August opened to-day at Rs. 357 and closed at Rs. 358. Bazar operators were moderate buyers. Oomra March opened at Rs. 334 1/2 and eased to Rs. 334, on selling by Japanese Houses closing steady at Rs. 335. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 335 eased to Rs. 333 1/2 on Brokers selling and closed at Rs. 334 1/2. Bengal March and May were quoted Rs. 279 and Rs. 282 respectively.

Our Market for Ready Cotton remained dull yesterday with a moderate demand for red-leafy cotton only.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Fully Good Broach April/May 358
—Do—July/August 360
Full Good Bengal March 279
Fully Good Bengal May 282
Fine Oomra March 334 1/2
Fine Oomra May 333 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

M G Bengal—Superfine 310, Fine 300, F Good 288, Good 278.

M G S. Punjab—Superfine 306, Fine 296, F Good 284, Good 274.

M G Oomra No. 3—Superfine 359, Fine 349, F Good 335.

M G Central Provinces No. 1—Superfine 384, Fine 374, F Good 360.

M G Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 374, Fine 364, F Good 350.

M G Broach No. 2—Superfine 380, Fine 375, F Good 366.

M G Khandesh—Superfine 334, Fine 324, F Good 312.

M G Mathia—Fine 292, F Good 282, Good 272.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb 17.

Fully Good Broach April/May 356
Fully Good Bengal March 280
—Do—May 283
Fine Oomra March 334
Fine Oomra May 335

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

	Ready	New March
Bengal Superfine M G	305/10	.....
Bengal Fine M G	295	295
Bengal F G M G	285	284
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	290	290
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	280	.....
Punjab-Americans M G	390/400	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	350/75	370
Nagpur Fine M G	350/75	370
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/60	355
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/65	355
Arvi Fine M G	335/65	355
Amraoti Fine M G	315/55	343
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	310/45	340
Mulkapur Fine M G	300/25	325
Khandesh Fine M G	300/20	320
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	342/78	373
Broach Fully Good M G	368	.....
Muthia Fine M G	285/90	.....
Muthia F G M G	275	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	340/50	.....
Westerns M G	290/310	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	340/50	.....
Cambodia M G	400/10	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,148	2,44,154	1,63,738
Central India ..	5,389	2,61,912	1,43,665
Barsi and Nagar ..	2,279	1,42,699	1,19,964
Hyderabad-Gaorani	622	51,735	62,370
Berar	6,111	3,17,815	3,41,720
Central Provinces ..	3,215	1,62,752	1,77,782
Total Oomras ..	19,764	11,81,087	10,09,254
Dholera	902	1,30,230	71,601
N.W. Provinces ..	757	1,22,499	1,15,275
Rajputana	864	64,804	30,920
Sind-Punjab ..	4,988	1,64,149	2,52,928
Broach	7,871	1,09,989	4,535
Coompta & Dharwar	92	14,667	13,951
Westerns-Northerns	307	9,103	14,601
Coconada		1,471	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,513	8,188
Persian		2,167	993
American	57	200	9,048
Egyptian and African		31,909	23,873
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		439	3,485
Total ..		35,579	18,39,227	15,59,660

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 4th Feb This year	Last year
Europe	3,260	2,66,258	2,18,005
Japan & China ..	13,100	7,94,708	7,28,104
Coast Ports ..	222	13,308	8,402
Up country by Rail. ..		44,700	7,966
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		54,691	1,24,357
Total		16,582	11,73,665	10,86,839

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot—
Universal Standard 10.37 quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 18.25.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	20.07
May	19.51
July	18.87

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	20.02
May	19.47
July	18.83

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—
March and October unquoted.
New York closed on 22/2/26.

	Liverpool, Feb. 16.
March	9.90 —.06
May	9.84 —.05
July	9.76 —.06
October	9.50 —.06

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

Future Delivery Prices:—

February	9.98	+.05
March	9.99	+.03
May	9.92	+.03
July	9.85	+.03
October	9.58	unchgd.
December	9.49	+.02
January	9.50	+.03

EGYPTIANS:—

May	16.80	+.02

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

February	9.88 —.05
March	9.90 —.06
April	9.82 —.04
May	9.84 —.05
June	9.79 —.06
July	9.76 —.06
August	9.69 —.06
September	9.57 —.06
October	9.50 —.06
November	9.42 —.06
December	9.41 —.06
January	9.41 —.06
February	9.09 —.06

Tone:—Easy

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

February	17.30	—.08
March	17.20	—.08
April	17.05	—.03
May	6.75	—.03
June	16.65	—.03
July	16.55	—.03
August	16.55	—.03
September	16.50	—.05
October	16.50	—.05
November	16.50	—.05
December	16.50	—.05
January	16.45	—.05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

Scinde Good	6.95
Scinde Fully Good	7.35
Scinde Fine	7.75
Bengal Good	7.05
Bengal Fully Good	7.45
Bengal Fine	7.85
Oomra Good	7.75
Oomra Fully Good	8.15
Oomra Fine	8.55
Broach Good	8.25
Broach Fully Good	8.65
Broach Fine	9.05

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 16.

Future Delivery Prices:—

March	20.01	—.06
May	19.46	—.06
July	18.82	—.06
October	18.14	—.09

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

New York, Feb. 16.

Receipts	34,000
Exports to G. B.	13,000
Exports to Continent	6,000

		Previous
March	20.01	20.07
May	19.46	19.52
July	18.82	18.88
October	18.14	18.23
Spot	20.50	20.60
New Orleans Spot	Holi-	19.82
March		19.45
October	day	17.56

Rio Coffee 18, Demand Bills 4.86.000. Silver 66 7/8.

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 16.

Barletta Russo—61½ lbs. F/M sellers 53/3.
Rozario Santa Fe 57½/lbs. F/M sellers 51/9.
Tone:—Firm.
Australian F/M sellers 58.
Tone:—Firm.

SEEDS.

London, Feb. 16.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
February/March buyers 15.
April/May paid 15 1/8.
Cottonseed Bombay F/M sellers 7 7/8.—Firm.
Castorseed Bombay F/M sellers 17 1/8.
Linseed Bombay F/M sellers 18 1/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton £19 3/8 F/M value.
Rapeseed, Toria per ton £19 5/8 F/M buyers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton not quoted.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £18 7/8 F/M value.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Steadier.
Yellow Cawnpore £23 1/4 F/M value.

SUGAR.

London, Feb. 16.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sept sellers 15/6.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Oct/Dec sellers 15/6 3/4.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept sellers 15/8 1/2.
Fine White Java C & F Karachi July/Sept sellers 15/9 1/4.

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 16.

Para Up River Fine, Spot M/A 30.
Tone:—Easier.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot buyers 29 1/4, sellers 29 1/2.
Tone:—Weak.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

16th February 1926.

	1925-26 Bales.	1924-25 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS 11th to 15th Feb.	83375	120782	—37407
RECEIPTS 1st Sept. 1925 to 15th February 1926	1803639	1548769	+254861
SHIPMENTS 11th to 15th Feb.			
United Kingdom ..	525	1705	1180
Continent ..	5476	3466	+2010
China, Japan and Coast Ports	41072	71411	—30339
Total ..	47073	76582	—29509
SHIPMENTS 1st Sept. 1925 to 15th February 1926.			
United Kingdom ..	20086	15588	+4498
Continent ..	201823	201883	+48940
China	167015	59688	+107327
Japan	668765	539832	+71057
Coast Ports	13812	8402	+5410
U. S. A.	1350	5705	—4355
Total ..	1121851	103098	+99753
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR			
Europe.	1510	11336	—9826
China, Japan & Coast Ports	69811	49161	+20650

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

Week ending 5th Jan	1st Sept 1925 to 5th Feb. 1926.
Madras	1,778	95,621
Bombay	33122	316354*
Sind	4139	982 4*
Bengal ..	980	1950
U. P.	2433	184990
Punjab	48119	708147*
C. P.	18,412	2,46,673
Berar ..	35,846	3,80,379*
N.W. F Province	Nil.	1,789
Ajmer- Merwara	2,501	41,082
Burma ..	3532 (to 20th Jany).	49,427
..	1,48,862	21,28,663

*Adjusted.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Feb. 17.

To-day the Mill Shares remain easier owing to the heavy pressure of selling from Office, Market, may have a certain fall by 10 or 15 rupees, alternately market is likely to improve as looking to the present and future industries, which is promising, and all the Cotton Mills are working at good margin. We quote for B. Dyeing 905, and Fazalbhoy at Rs. 860/4, Pearl at Rs. 512/8, Crescent 208/12, Indore 391/4; Century 428/12; Nagpore 496/4; Swadeshi 500. Cement Shares are steady. Imperial Bank Shares have changed hands to Rs. 1492/8, and 397/4; B. Burma Oil Issue is strong to Rs. 445 and 130.

LCCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotations Rs
Bank of India	50	3	72-8
Baroda ..	50	4	75
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	53
Central	25	1⅝	23
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c.	80 I
Imperial	500	40	1492 82
Imperial Contributo—	*125	10	391 4 xD
Union	7½	..	3 7
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	10 8
Central India Mining.	10	4-88	31 4
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	48 12
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	58
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	120
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	2 2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	47 12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	865
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	143
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	111
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	78
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	84
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	72
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	73 xD
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	81
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	92
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	153 xD
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	647 8
Upper Sind Ligt. ..	100	4 p.c.	68
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	153 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	225
Scindia Steam ..	30	..	9 10
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	77
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	517 8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	810 xD
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	111 14
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	87-8
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	57
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	904-8D
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000	7 p.c.	820 x
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	4225
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	60
PRESS COMPANIES			
Akbari	500	..	400
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	925
Indian Cotton	126	20	225
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215 xD
New Berar	500	80	855
New East India ..	1,000	..	250
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	545
New Prince of Wales ..	500	61	725
Volkart U.P.	500	40	650 xD
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	178
Belapur Co Ltd. ..	76	..	8
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	445-XD
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	130. XD
Burma Corporation ..	10	9-6	13
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50
British Burma Petroleum ..	Sh. 8	..	5 7
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	165
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73 xD
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	300 xD
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	627 8
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	100	6 p.c.y	106
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	30 12
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	45
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	16-8
Thacker	50	..	150
Telephone	50	1	24
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15	..	3 12
New India	25	1-0	14 14
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	850
Vulcan	10	..	2 12
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	410
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	8
Assur Virjee	100	..	2
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	350
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	905
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	380
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	200
Broach Fince Counts ..	250	..	32
Century	100	20y	428 12
Central India O. ..	100	16	495
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	400
Ceylon	100	..	47 8
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	120 8
Coorla	100	7y	150
Crescent	100	6	203 1-2
Currimbhoy	250	..	360
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	40	675
Diamond O.	100	..	5
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	1	0 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	290
Edward Sassoon ..	200	..	142 8
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	26 4
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	290
Fazulbhoy	250	25	866 4
Finlay	100	4	128 12
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	575
Globe	100	..	27 8
Gokak	100	7	112 8
Gold Mohur	100	..	12
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1250
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	188 12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	912 8
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	391-4XD
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2
Jamshed O.	250	..	75
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	71 4
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200
Khatan Makanjee ..	100	Nil	100
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	912 8
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	4950
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	30
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	116 4
Madras United ..	250	15	425
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2050
Mathradas	100	..	115
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	135
Mysore	50	5	112 8
New City of Bombay.	100	10	210
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	335
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75
Pearl	250	12	512 8
Pheenix	100	15	465
Planet	100	..	7
Premier	100	..	47 8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	26
Sassoon Silk	500	..	510
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7200
Simplex	250	..	150
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	55
Standard	500	100	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	500
Swan	100	8	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	195
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	1925
Vishnu P.	500	35	535
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	600

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 17

Ahmedabad	410
Bombay Cotton	355
Bombay Dyeing	913-12, 920, 903-12, 905
Century ..	430, 435, 428-12 428-12
Central India ..	497-8, 500, 493-12 496-4
Colaba Land ..	126-4, 127-8 126-4 127-8
Crescent	205
Edward Sassoon	140
Fazulbhoy ..	882-8 887-8 866-4 866-4
Finaly	128-12
Globe	30
Gokak	112-8
Indian Bleaching	188-12
Indore Malwa	391-4
Kohinoor	912-8
Madhowjee	11.
Mathuradas	112
Meyer Sassoon	100
Mysore	112-8
New Great	335 342-8 335 335
Pyarl	525, 512-8, 512-8
Paeban	290
Pehoenix	465
Simplex	152-8 147-8 153-12, 112-8
Swadeshi ..	501-4 505 497-8 500
Swan Mills	160
Tata Mill	105
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock	178-12
Bombay Steam	153-12
Tram Co., Ord.	111-12
Bundi Cement	108
Central India Mining	31-
Indian Cement	47 12
Katni Cement Ord.	57-8
Shivrajpur	48-4
Tata Hydro ..	913-12, 913-12, 906-4 906-4
Tata Iron & Steel Ord. .. —	45
Tata Iron & Steel Def. .. —	16-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 71-3.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1951-36 Rs 88|2.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 97/4.

5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 97|2.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 101/2.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 101/2.

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 105/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs 109/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 104/8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 105/

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 105/8.

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 109/2.

4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 76/8.

4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 76.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 103/4.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs 76.

6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 110/12.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 16.

Hongkong Bank	£128 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 21 1/4
National Bank	£ 47 1/2
P. & O. Bank	£ 9 1/2
Eastern Bank	£ 6

GOLD.

Bombay, Febry. 17.

Ready:—21/5/3.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 21/5/9. Lowest 21/5/3. At 6 p.m. 21/5/3.
Vaida Chitor.—Opening 21/4/6. Lowest 21/4/3. At 6 p.m. 21/4/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/1/0.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Febry. 17.

Ready:—69/9/0.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 69/8/0. Lowest 69/5/0. At 6 p.m. 69/6/0.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 69/4/0. Lowest 69. At 6 p.m. 69/1/0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/7/0.
Vaida Chitor.—Opening 0/15/0.
TONE:—Market steady.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 985.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 10.40.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 10.25.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 124 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 120 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 203.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 272.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.86-3/8.
London—Paris Frcs 133.65.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.60.
London—Rome Liras 120.50.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was quiet.

London, Feb. 16

Tele. Transfers 1/6 7/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/10.
Bar Silver Spot 30 7/8 quiet.

London, Feb. 16.

Rentes 3 per cent 48 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 30 7/8.
Bar Silver 2 months 30 13/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Business Small. Closed quiet.
Interest day to day 4 3/8.
Interest 7 days 4.

London, Feb. 16.

Paris Exchange	134.00
Germany Exchange	20.421
Italy Exchange	120.56
Stockholm	16.16
Oslo	23.33
Amsterdam	12.14
Switzerland	25.25

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Febry. 17.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s.	1/6 7/16
Fes. Demand	265
American Dollars	272
Hongkong Dollars	159
Shanghai	203
Japan	24 1/2
Singapore	156

Tone:—Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

3 Months 4-9/32 per cent.
6 Months 4-7/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 4-3/4 per cent.
1 Month 5 per cent.
3 Months 5 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 16.

Discounts 3 m/st 4 9/32.
Discounts 6 m/st 4 7/32.
Fine Trade 3 m/st 5 1/4.
Fine Trade 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Calcutta Linseed F/M buyers 17 1/2.
Linseed Oil March/April offered 30/4½.
Linseed Oil May/Aug. offered 30/6.

BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Sovereigns Ready 13/7/6.
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/2/0.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-5-6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-5-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-4-3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 69-8-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 69-6-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 69-1-0.

London, Feb. 16.

Bar gold ready, d. 84-10.
Silver ready, d. 30-14.
Silver forward d. 30-13.
TONE OF SILVER.—
Quiet and steady. India bought to cover sales. Market likely to move within narrow limits. Market quiet and idle, but the undertone is steady.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 16.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £88 1/4 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 3/8 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £76 3/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £102 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/2 unchanged
Consols 2½ p.c. 55 3/4 —1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 52 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3.1/2 p.c. (Sterling Loan) 68 1/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58 unchanged.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19.

The P. and O. s.s. Razmak with English mails of Feb. 4 ex Morea, due at 5 a.m.

Opening of Uamar Khanum Maternity Home by Lady Wilson, Victoria Road, 5.30 p.m.

Gokhale anniversary celebration, Kapole Nivas Hall, Sandhurst Road, 4-30 p.m., Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta to preside

SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Fifth Day.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

The Superintendent of the Gokhale Education Society writes:—

"Entries for the above competition close to-day, (Thursday)".

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

TRANSFER OF CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Act to transfer the powers and duties of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay to the Municipal Corporation has received the assent of the Governor General.

THE VISITOR-APOSTOLIC.

A number of Catholics mustered strong at the Bunder on Monday last to bid their last farewell to H. E. the Visitor-Apostolic, Mgr. Lepicier, who left by S. S. "Genova" for Rome to report on the missions in India to His Holiness the Pope.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

The current Criminal Sessions of the High Court has been adjourned to Thursday, the 18th February, 1926.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday morning, the 18th February, 1926, at 11.30 o'clock (S.T.).

BHAGINI SAMAJ ANNUAL GATHERING

Under the auspicies of the Bhagini Samaj the eleventh Gokhale anniversary and the tenth annual gathering will be celebrated at the Bhagini Samaj Duyan Mandir—Seth Bhaguvandas Narotomdas Kapole Nivas Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon tomorrow (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta will preside. Ladies with their friends are requested to be present.

BOMBAY RADIO CLUB.

A programme of vocal and instrumental music arranged by Mr. Stanley Walker will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) at 6.0 p.m. when the following artists will contribute to the programme:—Miss Ivy Austin, Mr. Harry Hardwick, Mr. Stanley Walker, Mr. Cecil Mendoza.

Call sign 2 F. V. Wave length 387 metres.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

Under the joint auspices of the Servants of India Society and the Bombay Liberal Club, the eleventh Anniversary of the death of Mr. G. K. Gokhale will be celebrated on Friday, the 19th February, 1926, at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, when Mr. K. Natrajan, and Mr. S. M. Parde, Pleader, will delever addresses on Mr. Gokhale's life. Sir Stanley Reid will preside.

Under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj, the eleventh Gokhale anniversary and the tenth annual gathering of the Samaj will be celebrated at the Bhagini Samaj Duyan Mandir Seth Bhaguvandas Narotomdas Kapole Nivas Hall, Sandhurst Road, tomorrow (Friday) at 4.30 (S.T.), when Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta will preide.

A few select exhibits (prepared for the Bhagini Samaj Art Exhibition to be held in March) will be placed on the table.

Ladies with their friends are requested to be present.

A SURE GUIDE TO SUCCESS IN RACING.

RACING NUMEROLOGY.

A Standard Book of the Science of Numbers applied to Horse Racing. Workable in any part of the World, without the knowledge of Astrology. One or Two chances only can be found in each Race.

Practically all the Horses that paid highest Dividends in Poona, Bombay and other Racing Centres could be worked out by this System.

PRICE RS. 10 ONLY.

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The AUTHOR, RACING NUMEROLOGY,

Post Box No. 997, Bombay.

FAVOURITES FAIL AGAIN

BACKERS' BAD DAY.

BOMBAY BIG MEETING.

There was a distinct falling off in the attendance for the Fourth Big Fixture of the season, it being just as well, for only two favourites materialised in a card of nine events. The racing itself was full of thrills and some exciting finishes were seen during the afternoon.

Mr. R. R. S. was credited with the stakes that went with the Willingdon Plate for the second year in succession and strangely enough it was his Greenfinch that repeated his last year's success. Godfrey thus brought off a double for Mendy had obliged earlier in the afternoon.

Robinson saddled the winners of both divisions of the Combermere Plate, A. C. Walker being associated with these successes. Barnett, Clarke, Brace, Bowley, Sirett, Townsend and McQuade rode a winner apiece.

GREENFINCH'S RECORD.

Greenfinch is one of the best milers we have in the country. He demonstrated this fact when he won the Willingdon Plate yesterday in considerably better time than that recorded by Harry Tate in the race for the Rajpipla Gold Cup last week. Indeed, the breaking of records seems to be quite the order now. It was a brilliant riding effort on the part of Barnett that saw Mr. R. R. S.'s six-year old in the all-important position at the end. He had the handling which he obviously requires and he had no difficulty in outstaying his stable mate Harry Tate who was travelling very well at the finish. Affable was well in the picture. Mr. Wadia's pair French Briar and Castor Bridge could not quite go the pace after the first six furlongs although the latter did manage to secure the fourth placing close upon Affable.

FAVOURITES FAIL.

Except for Candle Hill, well backed horses were hopelessly out of it in the Colaba Cup. Lucky Lad ridden by McQuade, won a sensational race for he led practically all the way to win comfortably from Penetrate and Candle Hill. Mr. Eve's gelding came along with a great burst at the end and might have won had there been a little more to go. Talaat Bey also ran a remarkable race.

The Manton Plate was rather easily won by Bell's Life, a neglected quantity in the field. He was followed home by his stable companion Fire Star with the well backed Can Do third. Stone Marten could do no better than get home an indifferent fourth.

BACKERS' CONSTERNATION.

Silver Thrush's failure in Division II of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Plate caused consternation among his numerous backers. The champion Grey was never in the race and no excuse can be found for his doleful display. Bucknell succeeded in catching the judge's eye after an exciting struggle with Sannayet and Sahoo Hazal would have done better over a distance.

The first division was also tightly contested. Some Surprise triumphed in the end though he had to go his hardest to beat Tiger King and the heavily weighted Dilawar. Mr. Tamavi's chestnut was favourite in the field in spite of the fact that he was asked to shoulder 10-4. Zulu has had enough for the season and Adwan found 9-2lb. more than he cared to carry.

A THRILLING FINISH.

Run over the mile-and-a-half course the Randwick Plate attracted nine runners. Radhapiari was elected first favourite and the only others backed in the field were Dickybird and Rock Rose. The favourite encountered one better in Mendy, but the latter only just got there after a thrilling finish. Morris scrubbed Night Watch into third place.

Punters were right in their choice in Division I of the Combermere Plate for Kaledin was not pressed to win.

Walker again induced the favourite to score in the other division when he piloted Ad Dominum to victory. The gelding is by Dominion—Breezy and appeared to be better class than the majority of his rivals. Hamiar is a difficult horse to ride at the best of times, but he went well for Brace yesterday and succeeded in beating the favourite Kowkab in the last stride.

Details:—

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr Mahomed Athiya's HAMIAR, 8-2, Brace 1
Mr A S Bassam's KOWKAB, 8-9, Morris 2
Mr Eve's COMMANDER, 9-0, A C Walker 3
Mr R H Gahagan's SILVER CLOUD, 7-7, S Black 4
Not run:—Mahmood.

Also ran:—Kandinaya 8-13 McPherson, Centry 8-11 Clarke, Kadir Hajaz 8-9 Townsend, Shahir 8-9 Barnett, Alder 8-7 Stokes, Mahir 8-2 F Black, Shahabad 8-2 McQuade, Aleis 8-0 Burn, Bismark 7-11 Pryor, Arthur 7-11 Sirett.

The race:—A fair start. Kowkab was quickest away, but quickly resigned to Aleis who now made the pace. Kowkab was followed by Hamiar and Shahabad, Commander being prominent in the bunch. Aleis dropped out at "four" leaving Kowkab to bring them round. Kowkab looked an easy winner until overhauled by Hamiar who got the verdict by a neck. 1 length. 5 lengths.

Time:—1 minute 21 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 159-8; Places Rs. 33-8, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 16.

Favourite:—Kowkab.

Trainer:—Abdul Wahid.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr Eve's KALEDIN (Russley—Varavil), 8-12, A C Walker 1
Mr R R S's POET'S DREAM, 8-11, Townsend 2
H H Aga Khan's MOTU PROPRIO, 9-4, Brace 3
Mr J A Wadia's PROSE AND VERSE, 8-10, Keogh 4
All ran.

Also ran:—Lilavati 9-2 Stokes, Marby 8-13 Bullock, Knight's Cross 8-10 S Black, Wild Flower 8-5 Sirett, Eze 8-2 F Black, Tres Facile 7-12 Herbert.

The race:—Eze flashed out, but soon fell back. Lilavati soon settled down with the lead, her nearest attendants being Kaledin, Poet's Dream, Motu Proprio and Prose and Verse. Knight's Cross was last far behind. Lilavati maintained her lead till the middle of the straight where Kaledin drew away to win by 1½ lengths from Poet's Dream. Motu Proprio was running on at the finish and placed third ½ length behind. Neck.

Time:—1 minute 13 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31; Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 22 and Rs. 17-8.

Favourite:—Kaledin.

Trainer:—J Robinson

THE COMBERMERE PLATE, Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H H Aga Khan's AD DOMINUM (Dominion—Breezy), 9-1, A C Walker 1
Mr T M Thaddeus' DIVIDE, 8-11, Harrison 2
Mr Marquis' PACK UP, 8-7, Herbert ... 3
Mr A Hague's HOT LIPS, 7-0, Ashwood 4
Not run:—Crushed Glass.

Also ran:—Belle Syme 9-3 S Black, Riverine 8-12 Clarke, The Typhoon 8-11 Brace, Silver Charm 8-10 Barnett, Shingled 8-6 Townsend, Proud Chieftain 8-4 Keogh, Pin Money 7-10 Howell, Ulster Lad 7-7 Purtoosingh.

The race:—Ad Dominum flashed out for a space. Hot Lips soon assumed command and set the pace to Pack Up, Divide, Ad Dominum and Silver Charm. Hot Lips brought them as far as the bend and then tired. Pack Up went on chased by Divide and Ad Dominum. The last named challenged Divide and gained the verdict by a neck after a fine race. 1 length. 1 length.

Time:—1 minute 13 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25-8; Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 17-8.

Favourite:—Ad Dominum.

Trainer:—J Robinson.

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr R R S's MENDY (Holiday House—Irish Grace), 7-12, Townsend 1
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's RADHAPIARI, 8-13, Stokes 2
Mrs T Harrison's NIGHT WATCH, 7-12, Morris 3
Messrs Langley and Askuran's DICKYBIRD, 8-10, Burn 4
All ran.

Also ran:—Charles William 9-1 Jackson, Rock Rose 8-11 Walker, Cylvern 8-0 Ritchie, Redcot 7-6 (cd 7-8) Harrison, Ben Aden 6-12 Ashwood.

The race:—Rock Rose dashed into the lead and was followed by Dickybird, Ben Aden and Cylvern. Past the mile Ben Aden was racing in front of Dickybird, Rock Rose, Mendy, Cylvern and Redcot with Charles William last. Nearing four Dickybird joined Ben Aden and the two came as far as the turn. Entering the straight Mendy and Night Watch drew out and fought out the issue where Radhapiari came with a rush. Mendy just managed to last out by a head. 1½ lengths. 1½ lengths.

Time:—2 minutes 37 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid—Win Rs. 78-8; Places Rs. 28-8, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 33.

Favourite:—Radhapiari.

Trainer:—E S Godfrey.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr H M Mahomed's BUCKNELL, 8-6, Clarke 1
Mr Y E Patel's SANNAYET, 7-0, Ashwood 2
Mr Abdulla Mana's SAHOO, 9-2, Burn 3
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's HAZAL, 8-5, Townsend 4
All ran.

Also ran:—Silver Thrush 9-12 Morris, Chieftain 9-3 Bowley, Faithful 8-0 C Hoyt, Gosub 8-13 Stokes, Khataf 8-8 Herbert, Rehearsal 7-13 A C Walker, Zoolfakar 7-7 McQuade, Sinnan 7-4 F Black, Amanra 7-1 S Black, Shahzada 6-11, Purtoosingh.

The race:—Zoolfakar was the first to get into his stride, the next in order being Sannayet, Bucknell, Khataf, Hazal and Faithful. At the six Shahzada and Sannayet headed Zoolfakar for a while, the others following in the same order. Silver Thrush was last at this stage. Sahoo took command as they entered the straight and looked a winner until collared by Bucknell who came strong. Won by a neck, neck, neck.

Time:—1 minute 50 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 169; Places Rs. 41, Rs. 56 and Rs. 78-8.

Favourite:—Silver Thrush.

Trainer:—Cumberally.

THE MANTON PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 10,000 or over or flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 15,000 or over since 31st March, 1924.

Mr F M Garda's BELL'S LIFE (Argos—Tinkling Sound), 6-10, Sirett 1
Mr W Lander's FIRE STAR, 7-8, Ritchie 2
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's CAN DO, 7-12, Stokes 3
Messrs Heath and Najmuddin's STONE MARTEN, 8-12, Clarke 4
Not run:—Eltonian.

Also ran:—Port Soy 9-12 Bowley, The Bow 8-7 Brace, Wedding Day 8-1 F Black, The Fliver 8-1 Townsend, Arrowy 7-9 Pryor, Unruly 7-10 Howell, Crushed Glass 6-10 S Black.

The race:—Bell's Life was the smartest out of the gate. Fire Star wrested command from Bell's Life, who was followed by The Fliver, Can Do, Port Soy and Stone Marten. Arrowy brought up the rear. Bell's Life collared Fire Star as they swung with into straight and went on to win by 1½ lengths. 1 length. 2 lengths.

Time:—1 minute 11 4/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 187-8; Places Rs. 36-8, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 17-8.

Favourite:—Can Do.

Trainer:—C Jennings.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr R R S's GREENFINCH (Sunspot—Fringilla), 8-9, Barnett 1
Mr Kelso's HARRY TATE, 8-6, Keogh 2
H H Maharaja of Mysore's AFFABLE, 8-5, Morris 3
Mr C N Wadia's CASTOR BRIDGE, 7-6, Sirett 4
All ran.

Also ran:—Melesigenes 9-5 Townsend, My Lord 9-4 Burn, The Count 8-3 A C Walker, Scandalous 8-0 Pryor, Joe's Luck 7-13 Stokes, French Briar 7-8 Stokes, Ox Trot 7-5 Harrison, L. S. D. 6-12 S Black.

The race:—Castor Bridge led French Briar, Greenfinch, Melesigenes, Joe's Luck and Affable. Scandalous refused to start and took no part in the race. The leaders came as far as the turn where Greenfinch drew out and easily held off a late challenge from Harry Tate by 1½ lengths. Neck. Neck.

Time:—1 minute 36 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 106; Places Rs. 30-8, Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 20.

Favourite:—French Briar.

Trainer:—E S Godfrey.

THE COLABA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 750 and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr N A Kazi's LUCKY LAD (Stornoway—Moness), 7-9, McQuade 1
Mr Eve's PENETRATE, 7-5, C Hoyt ... 2
Messrs Langley and Askuran's CANDLE HILL, 7-13, Sirett 3
Mr Eve's TALAAT BEY, 8-8, A C Walker 4
Not run:—Frater, Wasp and Starboard.

Also ran:—Krishnakumari 9-0 Morris, Murmansk 8-10 Barnett, Green Islet 8-10 Clarke, Gay Ditty 8-10 Stokes, Sance 7-12 Pryor, Whit Week 8-7 Keogh, Lomond Hills 8-7 S Black, Bonnie Lad 8-1 Ritchie, My Realm 8-0 Townsend, Miss Evans 7-12 Burn, Rakings 7-8 Harrison.

The race:—Gay Ditty led as soon as they settled down, his nearest attendants being Lucky Lad, Candle Hill, Bonnie Lad and Rakings. Approaching "four" Rakings held a slight lead from Gay Ditty and Lucky Lad, Candle Hill bringing up the others. As they came round Rakings and Gay Ditty dropped out. Lucky Lad went on chased by Candle Hill. Penetrate came strong, but failed to make an impression on Lucky Lad who scored by 1 length. Neck. Head.

Time:—1 minute 37 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 214-8; Places Rs. 62-8, Rs. 72 and Rs. 25.

Favourite:—Gay Ditty.

Trainer:—Templeman.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile. (Round Course).

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr Eve's SOME SURPRISE, 9-1, Bowley 1
Mr Ayub Asad's TIGER KING, 7-1, Sirett 2
Mr Hoosein Tamavi's DILAWAR, 10-4, Barnett 3
Mr R H Gahagan's FAISAL, 6-12 (cd 6-13), S Black 4
Not run:—Mahmood 7-5.

Also ran:—Adwan 9-2 Burn, Hawam 9-2 Morris, Mayiah 8-5 McPherson, Zulu 8-8 Brace, Mamnoon 8-7 Townsend, Cardiff 8-1 C Hoyt, Squire 7-12 Clarke, Kanze 7-7 Stokes, Nassim 7-1 McQuade.

The race:—As soon as the barrier ascended Mamnoon came to the front. He however soon gave to Zulu who cut a fast pace from Faisal, Mamnoon, Cardiff and Some Surprise. Dilawar and Adwan raced in the bunch. Zulu maintained his lead till well into the straight where he weakened. Some Surprise and Dilawar drew out the former going strong to win by ½ length from Tiger King who came with a rush. Neck. ½ length.

Time:—1 minute 50 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 73; Places Rs. 23, Rs. 45 and Rs. 28.

Favourite:—Dilawar.

Trainer:—A Hoyt.

M. C. C. V. WEST INDIES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

George Town.—At the end of the second day's play in the Third and last Test match between the M. C. C. touring side and the West Indies, the M. C. C had made 97 for three wickets, (Holmes contributing 53). The home team were all out for 462 runs.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

George Town.—The M. C. C. concluded their first innings for 264 and followed on and made six for one wicket.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

MRS. COVELL IN GOOD FORM.

Another heavy programme was completed on Wednesday when a score of matches were decided. Mahomed Husain gave the redoubtable Raja Iyer, a tough fight and actually won the first set, but local player was not to be beaten and secured the next two. Tomonaga has started well by disposing of his first opponent in a masterly fashion. It was a pleasure to see Mrs. Covell in action against Miss Evans. Her top-spin drives on both sides, overhead work and accuracy were faultless and she will certainly be hard to beat. Although the score might lead one to a different conclusion, the match was not as one-sided as it appears. Miss Evans played well throughout against a strong player and deserved to win more games. There were some excellent matches witnessed in the mixed doubles where Mrs. Row and Wagle went under to Lahey Bean and Mrs. Jones after three sets, while Hadi and Lady Tata won their engagement with Gonsalvis and Mrs. Cooper.

RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Raja Iyer beat Mahomed Husain 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Tomonaga beat A. M. Kati 6—0, 6—1.
Gole beat Calvocoressi 6—0, 6—1.
Hudson beat Dolawar Pasha 6—3, 6—2.
Raja Vartak beat Shirgaonkar 6—4, 6—2
Okasaki beat D. Muzumdar 6—1, 6—0.
A. C. Pereira beat Dr. Cawasji 6—2, 6—2
Hirandani beat Khardekar 6—2, 6—1.
Santook beat Gahtan 6—0, 6—2.
Powvalla beat Soman 6—0, 6—4.
N. B. Bhagvat beat Capt. Chalam 8—6, 2—6, 6—1.
Shangani beat V. S. Muzamdar 6—0, 6—2
Dr. Cooper W. O. Firth.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Ranga Rao and Thakor Saheb of Limdi beat Pitt and T. W. Brough 6—1, 7—5.

Harwood and Scowan beat Dilawar Pasha and Bell 7—5, 6—4.

Rose and Rose beat J.R.D. Tata and A.H. Chilton 6—2, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Lahey Bean and Mrs. Jones beat R. A. Wagh and Mrs. Row 9—7, 3—6, 6—2.

Hadi and Lady Tata beat Gonsolvis and Mrs. Cooper 6—1, 7—5.

Annett and Mrs. Clayton beat Naoroji and Miss Tata 6—2, 7—5.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Mrs. Covell beat Miss Evans 6—2, 6—0.

TODAY'S FIXTURES.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Court No. 1: Shirgaonkar and Chalam vs. Raja Iyer and Wagle (4-15), followed by Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Bamford vs. Tomonaga and Miss Evans.

Court No. 2: Gonsalvis and Pereira vs. De Roy and N. F. Naoroji (4-15, Mr. and Mrs. Covell vs. Capt. Bennett and Mrs. Wand.

Court No. 4: Bhojwani and Hirandani vs. Eyzee and Tyabji followed by Grinwood and Mrs. Radice vs. N. F. Naoroji and Miss Ida Chase.

Court No. 5: L. M. Khatau and A. N. Other vs. J.A.D. Naoroji and M. Vishram followed by Miss Bosworth vs. Mrs. Clayton.

Court No. 6: G. Liladhar and D. M. Khatau vs. S. Naguchi and Okasaki followed by Brough and Mrs. McEwan vs. M. Mehta and Mrs. Hyam.

The following to be repeated at 5-30.
S. M. Hadi vs. A. C. Pereira.
Bean vs. Powvalla.
Hirandani vs. Suntook.
Sanghani vs. Okasaki.

GYMKHANA COURTS.—4-15.

1. Solanke vs. Harwood.
2. Miss Musgrave vs. Mrs. Cooper.
3. Mrs. Kania vs. Mrs. Row.
4. N. B. Bhagwat vs. A. B. Hudson.
5. Miss Botliboi vs. Mrs. Prophet.
6. Tomonaga vs. D. E. Cooper.
7. Miss Talyarkhan vs. Mr. Renwior.
8. Suvarna vs. Thakore Saheb of Limdi.

AT THE EXCELSIOR.

VERDI'S "RIGOLETTO."

An enthusiastic audience assembled at the Excelsior Theatre last night, when the Gonsalez Italian Grand Opera Company staged "Rigoletto". Signor Izal as Rigoletto was an undoubted success, his emotional acting being particularly good. Having more than a heavy share in the play his singing was powerful and combined well with the Soprano, Signorina Landi. The latter, as Gilda, was a particular favourite with the audience. That popular song "Ladonna e Mobile" as rendered by Signor Narciso Del Ry fully deserved its encore, while another which appealed to the audience was the great quartet in the final Act. The piece was brought to a fitting end by the pathetic duet between the sorrowing father and the dying daughter.

The scene and lighting effects were very good and it would be superfluous to eulogise an orchestra under so capable a baton as that of Signor Gonsalez. An improvement can, however, be made by arranging to have shorter intervals between the acts, those now in vogue being unnecessarily long.

Mr. Kanitkar, a Responsive Co-operator, who had resigned his seat in the C. P. Council, has been returned from the same constituency (West Berar Non-Mohamadan Urban) with 1,359 votes as against 216 votes secured by Mr. Dighe, a Liberal candidate.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY. 17th February, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	19.46
To-day's Opening Rate	19.45
Difference	—.1
To-day's Closing Rate	19.52
Difference	+.6

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY. 17th February, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.84
To-day's Opening Rate	9.85
Difference	+.1
To-day's Closing Rate	9 91
Difference	+.7

Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 357-8-0
Sewri Closing Rate	Rs. 358-0-0

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

AN EXCITING FINAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Feb. 16.

A fast and well contested game was witnessed this evening when the Poona Rifles A. F. I. met the Sholapur Ry. Institute in the final of the Aga Khan Hockey tournament. The teams were well matched and it came as a surprise to large concourse of spectators who had assembled to witness the match, to see what a fine game the visitors played. For Sholapur Kirkham at back was a host in himself while the Gardener brothers very ably led the Sholapur attack. Though the cup has been won for the third year in succession, it will depend on whether H. H. Aga Khan is prepared to give a fresh trophy whether it becomes the property of the Rifles.

The Rifles opened the attack and after one or two failures Tyrrell passed to McKenzie who netted the first goal amid much excitement. The pace was now pretty hot, Sholapur trying hard to beat the A. F. I. backs but the latter were equal to their best efforts and play was soon transferred to the opposite end. They forced two corners a little later but nothing came of them. The Rifles now had their turn but the Institute backs nullified all their efforts. A good effort by F. Browin and Tyrrell nearly resulted in a goal but a penalty deprived them of the point. Half-time came with the score.

Poona Rifles A. F. I. ..... 1 goal.
Sholapur Ry. Institute ..... Nil

SHOLAPUR EQUALIZES.

After some brisk exchanges in which Sholapur forced the Rifles back, the latter's goal was in danger but McKenzie's good play averted disaster. The Rifles then attacked and Massey netted the ball with a beautiful drive but was penalised for sticks. The pressure at the Sholapur end was now increasing but in spite of two corners the Rifles were unable to score. Breaking away at length Sholapur rushed the ball down and Loocgrove equalized. They continued to press and the Rifles' defence was tested severely. At this stage Sholapur were playing a splendid game and more than hold their own. Some good play by the Rifles right wing enabled McIntyre to send in a short but Fox fielded the shot beautifully. When full time came neither side had scored the required goal and extra time was played. In this the Rifles forced a series of corners after one of which Tyrrell netted the ball. The second five minutes saw the Rifles attack again and again but Kirkham's fine play at back enabled Sholapur to stave off further disaster. At the finish the score stood:—

Poona Rifles A. F. I. ..... 2 goals.
Sholapur Ry. Institute ..... 1 goal.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Disease Small-pox Attacks 3, Death nil; Cholera Attack nil, Death nil; Plague Attacks 3 imported from the Nizam State Death 1; Influenza Attack 1, Death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 81

The total mortality this day last year was 98.

During the week ended the 13th inst. the total mortality 619 was 92 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 25.16. These figures compare favourably with those for the 7th week of 1925 when the mortality was 673 and death-rate 27.78 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925 when the average mortality was 880 and death-rate 37.53.

Out of the total deaths, 127 were among infants under one year of age; 10 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City. Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 16 attacks and 12 deaths. Plague caused 3 attacks (all imported) and 2 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 345 as against 403 for the 7th week of 1925 and 405, the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925).

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TO BE HAD AT
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From FRIDAY, 19th instant.

The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1926.

THINK NATIONALLY !

A strange fatality seems to dog the progress of India's struggle for freedom. Issues, which furnish excellent ground for the exposure of the character of autocracy that holds the country under its sway, are, unfortunately, utilised for fanning communal passions. The Muslims of the North-West Frontier Province, who form an overwhelming majority of its population, have for long demanded that they should be placed on an equality with the rest of the country as regards the management of their own affairs. Government, with the dilatoriness characteristic of them in matters involving the slightest surrender of power on their part, appointed a Committee to consider the demand. The majority of the Committee, including three European officials and three Muslim members, recommended the extension of the reforms to the Province, while the minority, consisting of two Hindu members, recommended the reamalgamation of the five settled districts of the Frontier with the Punjab from which it had been separated in 1901 by Lord Curzon, leaving the purely tribal territory under the direct administration of the Government of India. The Government of India, while they accepted some of the minor recommendations of the Committee, refrained from taking any action on the constitutional question, being evidently satisfied that they had done their duty by throwing a bone of contention before the two communities. In the meanwhile, the Muslim League took up the question and endorsed the demand of the Muslims of N. W. Frontier Province. In obedience to the mandate of the Muslim League, one of the Muslim members of the Assembly tabled a resolution demanding the extension to the Province of the provisions of the Government of India Act which relate to the creation of a Legislative Council and the appointment of Ministers, etc., with protection to minorities. Now, the question admitted of only one solution—a solution which best served national needs.

Unfortunately, communal considerations have been imported into the discussion of this question and an outcry has been raised by a section of Hindus which takes its guidance in political matters from the Hindu Maha Sabha. The outcry is as unworthy of those responsible for it as it is unfair to the Muslims that the proposal for the extension of reforms to the N. W. Frontier should be opposed merely on the ground that Hindu interests in the province would be jeopardised on account of the overwhelming Muslim majority. To this plea the most effective reply was given by Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal in the Assembly on Tuesday when he said: "I am a Hindu, a member of the Hindu Sabha, and a supporter of the Sangathan movement in Bengal. But my sympathies are entirely with the mover of the resolution". Referring to the enormous quantity of anti-Muslim literature circulated in connection with the resolution, Mr. Pal asked the Hindus of the Frontier Province to accommodate themselves to the Muslim majority in the same way as Muslims in other parts of India should accommodate themselves to the Hindu majority, as democracy was the rule of the majority. Mr. Pal gave expression to the sentiments of all patriotic Hindus. We fully endorse his declaration in so far as it is a repudiation of the distrust of their Muslim brethren which has prompted some Hindus to oppose the resolution. But the repudiation of this distrust is one thing and unqualified support to the resolution is quite a different thing. The unnecessary heat that was engendered in the Assembly on Tuesday would have been avoided if the problem had been discussed from the only point of view that matters, namely, the national standpoint. The Muslim majority must have its rights; the Hindu minority must have the protection which, we are glad to see, all Muslim speakers assured to it. But neither of these will be jeopardised by a due regard being paid to the national interests.

Now, if the problem is dispassionately examined in its historical background it will be readily realised that what is required is the redress of the original wrong committed by Lord Curzon when he separated the N. W. Frontier from the Punjab. It is unnecessary to examine the motive of the separation. Its results are a sufficient warning to Muslims and Hindus alike. The separation deprived the people of the Province of contact with their more progressive brethren in the Punjab. The administration of the N. W. Frontier Province has admittedly remained more autocratic and reactionary during the last twenty-five years than that of the Punjab or any other province. Its backwardness has, to no small extent, stood in the way of India's progress and is likely to be regarded as an obstacle to its peace. But for its situation as the gateway of India, the obvious thing to do would be to give it the same kind of administration as is enjoyed by other provinces. But its situation makes all the difference. Sir Denis Bray said in the Assembly: "You must think imperially on frontier matters and if you think so you will be forced to eschew likes and easy decisions and bias, communal or otherwise." But it is possible for Indians and Britishers to think imperially and arrive at different conclusions. According to Sir Denis Bray the All-India interests that must be secured on the frontiers are the interests associated with the perpetuation of British domination. Therefore, he regarded the cry for re-amalgamation, that is, the righting of the wrong done by Lord Curzon, as a dead cry into the bones of which, he said, even the eloquence of Pandit Motilal, could not breathe life. According to Indians, the problem of serving All-India interests on the frontier resolves itself into securing peace through the willing and enthusiastic co-operation of the frontiersmen, Hindus and Muslims, and removing the groundless but nonetheless real fears that might be entertained by Hindus if the task of guarding the gateway of India were performed solely by Muslims. The Muslims are in an overwhelming majority in the N. W. Frontier Province and they have an effective majority in the Punjab. They are, therefore, not likely to suffer by the re-amalgamation of the two Provinces, which will at once allay the fears of the Hindus and ensure that wholehearted co-operation of the two communities on the frontier without which there can be neither peace nor progress in the country. The Swaraj Party's amendment urging that either the Frontier Province be amalgamated with the Punjab or that it be included in the Assembly's resolution of last September, asking for a full measure of self-government, or that both these proposals be adopted offers the best way of escape out of the impasse that has, unfortunately, been created and we trust the national point of view which it emphasises will not be lost sight of by the non-official speakers when the debate in the Assembly is resumed.

THE CASUISTS.

We congratulate the Assembly upon having recorded its sense of grave disapproval of the constitutional error into which the Burma Legislature fell when it passed a measure discriminating against Indians. Mr. Amarnath Dutt's motion asking for the abolition of the Burma Expulsion of Offenders Act was carried on Monday last in the Assembly by 69 to 33 votes the European non-officials, voting with Indian non-officials. When a man like Colonel Crawford, who finds it difficult as a rule to be in agreement with Indian national sentiment, protests against differential legislation being carried out in provincial legislatures and votes for Mr. Dutt's resolution, it can be imagined how weak the Government of India's case must be in their defence of this measure of differentiation against Indians, whose political activity and encouragement of nationalist feeling amongst Burmans the bureaucracy in Burma detests.

The casuists who attempted to explain away the Government of India's position failed miserably. Mr. Bhore asserted that the law in Burma was directed against persons who committed crimes. But the whole question was, what sort of crimes? His colleague, Mr. Tonkinson, who has had a considerable official knowledge of Burma, let the cat out of the bag by admitting that the schedule of crimes which the Expulsion Act dealt with did include Section 124-A. His assurance that this inclusion was not to expel politicians is not going to deceive Indians or nationalist Burmans like Maung Tok Kyi either. As Mr. Tonkinson himself explained, no one could be proceeded against under the Act "unless he had been found to be a criminal once or twice." Thus it is very easy for Burman officialdom to convict an Indian, whom it does not like, under 124-A and then under the new Act expel him from the country as a criminal. The Assembly did the right thing in expressing its disgust with the measure.

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

ANOTHER WHITE ELEPHANT !

(BY B. F. BHARUCHA.)

Mr. Manu Subedar has probed the ruinous results of the Reclamation Scheme. The Committee finds Sir George Buchanan responsible for the loss. But this writer has shown clearly that Sir George Lloyd the Arch-offender, Sir George Curtis the propagandhist, Sir George Buchanan the expert, and Sir Lawless Hepper the Director are all responsible for the Back Bay Pungle. Let us now turn our attention to the what Prof. Geddes called the *Bolshevik Making Chawls!* of the Development Department. Will the Director of Information tell us:—

(1) Who selected the various plots?
(2) Who prepared the plans and designs of these Chawls?
(3) Who sanctioned the estimates?
(4) Who was in charge of construction, inspection and passing of Bills?
(5) Are these Chawls built in consonance with the requirements of the Sanitary Department?
(6) Are they not more or less dungeons?
(7) Are they not mostly empty?
(8) Are they not entailing a heavy drain and loss to the taxpayer?

Who is responsible?

Sir George Lloyd.

(1) Did he not raise loans from Millowners, Mill Agents, Millionaires and Merchants of Bombay?
(2) Did he not approach them personally and persuade them to subscribe?
(3) Did he not hold out assurances privately and publicly, that the Development loans were from Bombay, for Bombay and will be used in Bombay?
(4) Did he carry out his pledge?
(5) Did he consult leading subscribers of loans regarding the proposed Chawls?
(6) Did he consult employers of labour regarding plans and designs?
(7) Did he consult any public body like the servants of India Society, or any labour Union as to what would suit the requirements of the poor tenants?
(8) Did he call for Tenders for constructing these chawls?
(9) Why were their chawls built departmentally?
(10) What is the life of these ill-built chawls?
(11) How much money is spent on acquisition of lands for these chawls?
(12) What has been the cost of construction, inspection etc.?
(13) What is the total amount spent so far? Lacs and Lacs!
(14) What is the return? Very little!
(15) What is the loss? Terrible!
(16) Did Sir George Buchanan design or supervise these chawls? No!
(17) Did Sir George Curtis boom these chawls? No!
(18) Then who is the Arch Offender in the stupendous waste of public money in the construction of the Development Chawls, which are little better than dungeons? Sir George Lloyd, the ex-Governor of Bombay! ! !

Sir Lawless Hepper.

His responsibility as Director is undoubted, doubly so, when he has upheld his department despite all public protests.

Legislators, Please.

(1) Insist on a public enquiry.
(2) Suspend all new schemes.
(3) Call for an early report re total cost, total income and total expenditure. Ascertain the loss and recover it from the Dreamers, Designers, Builders and Directors of these dungeons!

Save the taxpayer from further loss.

WHAT OF JAPANESE COMPETITION.

BY "HARD FACTS."

When one is hearing so much about Japanese competition, it may be an advantage to bear a few facts in mind.

1. What is the reason that competition with Japan has all of a sudden emerged in the limelight?
2. Has not the visit of Mr. N. N. Wadia to England much to do with it?
3. If the mill industry is suffering and requires protection, why did not the millowners accept the offer of the Viceroy for an enquiry to ascertain how much protection is wanted?
4. What is the mystery about Mr. Grantham, representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, moving the abrogation of the convention with Japan in the Associated Chambers of Commerce in December last?
5. Why was this motion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce rejected by the Associated Chambers?
6. How is it that the mill-owners are unable to say one word about the arch enemy of the textile industry of India ever since the days of its origin, viz. Lancashire?
7. Is it not well-known that the Government of India are very anxious to establish Imperial Preference and that Indian public opinion will not hear of it long as race arrogance and colour prejudice dominate the outlook of members of the British Empire in South Africa and elsewhere?
8. Is it not true that the Japanese convention prevents the legal adoption of Imperial Preference and great efforts are being made to remove that convention not in the interests of India, but in the interests of British factories who want orders and British workmen who are unemployed?
9. The textile industry is not the only interest to be considered and the possibility of retaliation by Japan in various directions must be borne in mind.
10. Even in the textile industry itself it must be understood that only 3 per cent. of the total cloth consumed in India comes from Japan.
11. Is it not true that the prices of Japanese goods in shirting and drills, that constitute the bulk of the Japanese imports are 5 to 7 per cent. higher than the prices of Indian products of the same kind?
12. Is it not true that in shirtings the Japanese manufacture is from 36s. to 42s. whereas the Indian cloth is 24s. and under?
13. Will the Congress, which is meeting at Delhi, be carried away by a propaganda which misrepresents facts about a single trade and takes no account of the larger interests of the country in other directions?
14. Have the Millowners' Association sent a single representative to Japan to investigate first-hand into the organization of Japanese industry and the real reason for efficient cloth production?
15. Have the textile Industry of Bombay asked the Government of India to send a responsible party or a mixed deputation of an official and an Indian businessman to go to Japan and to bring back reliable facts about the exploitation of labour and the subsidies, which are loosely discussed in this connection?
16. When will our people cease to be tools in the hands of interested Boxwalahas from Britain, instead of having the courage to go to the Government of the country with a clear case and seek protection on national grounds?

TRIFLES.

There are no less than 32 applicants for four nominations as candidates for Co-option on the Municipality by the Nationalist Party. We understand, however, that the proposal for a process of elimination by a series of three-round contests at the Skating Rink is not favoured by all of them.

* * *

I do not know what figure the total number of candidates for Co-option on the Municipality has now reached. But the stream of circulars from those would-be "Aldermen" continues. They mostly agree in saying.

"A little account of myself and my public activities will not be out of place".

* * *

It is certainly not out of place. It is most appropriate. But usually it is not "little". The total of the public services that I have seen described in print, in the first person, during the last fortnight is a simply huge aggregate. It is an astounding revelation of the amount of beneficial public activity that is always going on around us. In fact it is incredible!

* * *

Ten days have elapsed since the Director of Information stated in regard to the Back Bay Reclamation Reports that, "they have now accordingly been made available for the public," as he doled out one copy to each newspaper. But they are still "not available" to the general public.

* * *

On the day of publication a request was sent to the Government Book Depot for three copies, the reply to which was a printed form, which had "the honour to invite attention to Item No. 1 below". Item No. 1 below said, in print, "the Report asked for is not available in this office". The alternative plea of "out of stock", being obviously unsuitable to the occasion, was scratched out.

* * *

The request was then transferred to,

(1), The Director of Public Information
(2), The Director of Development Department
(3), The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department.

Only (1) replied, because he has more time on his hands than the others. He had "no spare copy" but said, "the Report is on sale at the Government Book Depot", which was nice and helpful of him, only it did'nt happen to be true.

* * *

Yesterday I again tried the Government Book Depot, where they had no time to type out a reply to my letter and no printed form suitable to the occasion in stock, but scribbled on the margin of the letter,

Copies of the Report have not been received. We expect copies by the end of the week.

* * *

And that is ten days after the Reports have "accordingly now been made available to the public". You see the Governor is going to announce "final decisions" on Monday, and it would'nt do to pander to the public thirst for information before then!

* * *

The Home Member in the Madras Council was asked, the other day, what was "the time for a drive from Guindy to Madras". The President disallowed the question on the ground that the matter "was not within the cognisance of the Home Member". Another member wanted to know the distance between Guindy and Madras, a query which was a longitudinal variation from the previous chronological one.

* * *

Then it came out why members were so anxious to know about the distance and the time. Mr. Satyamurti asked why three Government Houses were required—one at Madras and another at Guindy and another at Ootacamund. What did the Government reply? *Mamul, Mamul* that's what they said in effect—"It was the practice for several years"!

* * *

"Ten years ago I arrived in the town with only one shilling, but that shilling began my fortune at once."

"You must have invested it very profitably."

"I did. I telegraphed home for money."

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

Are They Serious?

"Do the Government of India seriously desire to Indianise the Army" asked Mr. M. K. Patel, who presided Sunday last over Dr. Dadachanji's lecture on hte reactionary report of the Territorial and Auxiliary Committee. Mr. Patel thought they were not serious. "They have evolved" he remarked "a scheme for Indianising 8 units out of 140, in the course of 35 years, and considering that there are about 7000 officers in the Army, it would take at least two thousand years before the Army is Indianised." But if the Government of India are not serious, the people of this country are, and very much so, as the evidence of Indian witnesses before the Skeen Committee proves. Our University men have shown their enthusiasm for military training by wishing to join the U. T. C. in such large numbers that every vacancy, as a College Principal pointed out recently, can be filled twice over. Dr. Dadachanji is to be congratulated in making clear in his lecture why the Indian Territorial Force has not met with a similar response. Its conditions of service are too humiliating as compared with those of the Auxiliary Force, intended only for Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

The Same Story.

It is the same story everywhere in India. No Provincial Government can exist in the opinion of those who control and administer its finances without the assistance of the tainted source of excise revenue. It will be remembered how some years ago the Bombay Government found that their revenue from drink exceeded their revenue from land. Nobody, in the official world felt much ashamed of it and the desire to secure larger profits from the auction sales still continues and the Prohibitionist is classed as a hopeless crank. Now comes Bihar with the same story. The Finance Minister, an Indian, in introducing the budget proposals in the local Council remarked "there is no disguising the fact that the substantially improved financial position is so very largely the result of the increase of our excise revenue." If a Government wants to improve its financial position, the rule in India evidently is to look to the drink revenue for salvation. It is time the popular leaders learnt not to disguise the fact either from themselves or the public that, unless they make a determined attempt, with the people behind them, to insist on Prohibition immediately, whatever the sacrifice, this octopus of an ever-growing excise revenue is likely to choke the very life out of the Indian people.

A Welcome Move.

There is some very commendable activity going on amongst the non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council. That legislature enjoys the unhappy distinction of being divided not only on the usual lines of a Government party made up of officials and the nominated block as opposed to the elected representatives, but it suffers from cross currents of caste feeling as well as divergence in political sympathies. The Non-Brahmin party, called the "Justice" party, is purely a conglomeration to bring down the prestige of the Brahmins, and its emergence caused political divisions like Liberal and Nationalist to fall into insignificance. There is a change now towards a healthier mental outlook and the formation of a more or less loosely brought together Nationalist group some time ago has led to the demand upon the part of some of its members to join the Congress party definitely and to declare their adhesion to the Cawnpore Congress resolutions. This accession of strength to the Swarajist ranks in the Madras legislature is a very hopeful sign of the times in South India, which is determined to fight the new elections to the Council on the prohibition issue.

A Belated Attempt.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Government of India has granted Rs. 2,15,400 towards the institution of a training course for probationers for the Indian Forest Service sanctioned by the Secretary of State. It is expected that the classes, including probationers from the Provinces, Indian States and other countries, will consist of about twelve students per annum. This is a belated and not altogether adequate attempt towards securing the Indianisation of the Forest Service. The Islington Commission recommended that all the Indian Forest officials should be recruited in India. That recommendation has remained almost a dead letter and Mr. B. Das pointed out in the Assembly last year that Indians in the Forest Service were confined only to the lower rank of Assistant Conservators, there being only one Indian Conservator and very few Deputy Conservators.

Waste of Public Money.

Mr. Rangachariar complained that though the Dehra Dun Research Institute had been in existence for twenty years, Indians had not been encouraged to do research work. He recalled how when he was in the Finance Committee there was actually a proposal to send for two carpenters from England and he believed they were actually sent for on short-term contracts. The members of the Legislative Assembly have evidently to be more vigilant than they have been in the past to see that public money is not squandered in the scandalous manner revealed by Mr. Rangachariar.

"INEVITABLE!"

PASSING OF THE ASIATIC BILL

"POSITION ALMOST DESPERATE"

(From Mr. C. F. Andrews.)
CAPE TOWN, Feb. 16.

"My discussion with the Labour Party shows that the position is almost desperate. While the Union Government's move to refer the Bill to a Parliamentary Committee to discuss the principles before the second reading represents a slight improvement, nevertheless, opinion everywhere is apparently hardening.

The passing of the Bill practically unchanged is inevitable, unless something drastic happens.

"IMPORTANT SPEECH OF GENERAL SMUTS."

I understand General Smuts is likely to make an important speech at the time of the second reading, but it is unknown what line he is likely to take. Much depends on this.

2ND READING DISCHARGED.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

Cape Town, Feb. 17.—In the Assembly to-day, after making a statement on the Asiatic question Mr. Malan moved that the second reading of the Asiatic Bill be discharged and the subject matter be referred to a select committee to report before 1st March

Mr. Malan announced that negotiations with the Government of India have reached a definite stage, almost to finality. The first and chief object which the Gov. of India tried to achieve was a Round Table Conference. But, the attitude adopted by the Union Government was that the particular problem was a South African one to be solved by the South Africa alone with a view solely to the interests of South Africa.

NO INTERFERENCE IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

If a conference was held, South Africa might have been called upon to make concessions without counter-balancing advantages and the conversations would not have taken place on an equal footing and the people of South Africa would have had the right to interpret the conversations as an interference in our domestic affairs from outside and as far as we could gauge the opinion of the people of South Africa we had a right to say to the Government of India that any interference from outside in our domestic affairs would not have been tolerated either by the people of South Africa as a whole or by the bulk of followers of any of the political parties in the country.

The Union did not oppose in principle the holding of a Round Table Conference but if it was held, it urged, that the particular point should be included, namely, that the Indian Government should be asked to be willing to co-operate and assist in making the scheme of voluntary repatriation more effective than it is by the possibility of advantageous land settlement in India or in adjacent territories. But the Government of India did not see its way to agree to the discussion of the particular point.

CERTIFICATE TO PADDISON PARTY.

The Government of India then further approached the Union with a request to send a Commission to South Africa to inquire into the whole position of Indians here and give the Indian Government first hand information. The Union had no difficulty to agreeing to this request especially as the Government of India undertook that the members of the Commission would be men of discretion not coming as agitators and would not inflame the mind of the Indian community here and make the problem more difficult. Mr. Malan said that the Deputation had been here for considerable time and the Union had no complaint against them. On the contrary the Union had every reason to be satisfied.

(Message Incomplete.

UNIQUE COLLECTION.

VARIETIES OF UNKNOWN MAMMALS AND BIRDS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Messrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Kermit Roosevelt have arrived in London; in an interview, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt said the expedition had collected about 80 large mammals of 20 different varieties besides many small mammals and birds. He believed that many of the mammals could not be found in any museum, and several of the birds were unknown to science. He declared that the trip was only made possible by the unfailing kindness and courtesy of British officials from the Viceroy downwards who went out of their way to help the Roosevelt brothers to surmount the difficulties.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

In the first division of the Scottish League, on Tuesday, Queen's Park beat St. Mirren by one goal to nil

Canton.—A convention of the Miners' Union has ratified the agreement for the settlement of the anthracite coal strike.—

ASIATIC BILL

REFERENCE TO SELECT COMMITTEE

UNION GOVERNMENT'S "CONCESSION"

In making an identical statement on South African situation in the Council of State and the Assembly respectively, Sir Muhamed Habibullah and Mr. Bhore announced yesterday that they had induced the Union Government to agree to refer the Asiatic Bill to a Select Committee before instead of after, the second reading, subject to the understanding that the Committee should be required to report to Parliament within such limited period as would enable Parliament to deal with the legislation during the present session. The Select Committee would take evidence both on principles as well as on the details of the Bill.

The presence of the Paddison Deputation in Cape Town was, it was further stated, proving invaluable to the Government of India who attached great importance to this concession by the Union Government, because the principles involved in the Bill were so grave and its effect on the position of the Indians in South Africa were of such far-reaching consequences.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Febry. 17.

Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Member in charge Education Department and Mr. Bhore, Education Secretary made the following simultaneous statement this morning in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, respectively.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH UNION GOVT.

"In his speech at the opening of the Legislative Assembly the Viceroy outlined the general course which the negotiations with South Africa regarding the Asiatic question have taken and appealed to the House to continue to trust the Government while the negotiations were still proceeding. The Government of India and the Union Government of South Africa have now agreed that a stage has been reached at which the correspondence that has passed between the two Governments during the last year can suitably be made public. I am, therefore, placing in the library of the House copies of the communications that have passed between the two Governments on the object of the position of Indians in South Africa. From this correspondence it will be seen that last April with the approval of the Secretary of State for India the Government o India took up with the Union Government direct the question of formulating a comprehensive Indian policy in South Africa which would be acceptable to all the parties concerned and utilised the suggestion thrown out by Mr. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to propose a conference on the subject, preferably, in South Africa, but if the Union Government so desired in India or on neutral ground such as Geneva. In the alternative they asked the Union Government to make other suggestions to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the Indian question. The Union Government replied in June last that while they were quite ready to receive suggestions from the Government of India towards making their policy of repatriation more effective they regretted their inability to agree to a conference since it was the policy of all parties in South Africa by means of strict prohibition of Indian immigration and of active repatriation to reduce the Indian population in the country as nearly as possible to an irreducible minimum and such a conference would be viewed with suspicion as an interference from outside.

DEPUTATION ACCEPTED.

On July 14th the Government of India renewed the suggestion for a conference on the ground that repatriation could not by itself provide an effective solution of the problem since 63 per cent. of the resident Indian population were born in South Africa and regarded that country as their home and on the ground that in order to arrive at a satisfactory settlement alternative measures of mitigating European and Asiatic competition in the economic sphere should be explored. In July the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (further provision) Bill embodying the policy of the Union Government towards the Asiatic problem was introduced and in September the Union Government replied regretting their inability to hold a conference on the Indian question, unless its main object was more effective repatriation and unless it was limited to some definite and concrete questions connected therewith. They seemed, however, inclined to favour conversations both in connexion with repatriation and with the method of reducing Asiatic and European competition. In October, the Government of India replied to the Union Government that before entering into a discussion of the repatriation question or the general question of alleviating direct competition they would like to send a deputation to South Africa to collect information regarding the economic condition and general position of Indians residing in the Dominion. The Government of South Africa agreed to this proposal on November 10th and the Deputation sailed from Bombay on November 25th. Its defined purpose was to enquire into and report on the economic condition and general position of the resident Indian community in South Africa and to form an appreciation of their wishes and requirements with a view to furnishing material to the Government of India for use in connexion

(Continued on page 9.)

TRAGIC FAILURE

"DON'T BE LULLED BY SWEET WORDS"

MR. SORABJEE'S APPEAL TO INDIANS

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Feb. 17.

The Government of India's statement on the results of their negotiations with the South African Government is causing considerable discussion in political circles.

Mr. Sorabjee, a member of the South African Indian Deputation, in a statement to the Associated Press said:—My opinion is that it was an admission by the mighty Government of India of its failure to protect the rights of the British Indians in the Empire. I find in the statement Government stating that they are one with the community in opposing the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration Bill on principle. So far so good. I ask, is not the same principle of racial discrimination involved in the Mines and Works Amendment Bill (Colour Bar Bill) and the Union Liquor Bill? If the answer is in the affirmative, then I ask why have the Government maintained silence over it? Why have they not even at this eleventh hour thought fit and proper to confess inability to impress their views on the Union Government regarding these Bills? My countrymen must remember the words of Dr. Malan, the Minister of the Union Government, "No solution of this question (Asiatic question) will be acceptable to the country, unless it results in a very considerable reduction of the Indian population in this country." He is rapidly moving towards his goal, because even if the Areas Reservation Bill is dropped by the Union Government the ulterior motive of repatriating a large number of Indians is secured by throwing thousands of Indians out of their daily livelihood, thus bringing starvation in their face.

"DON'T BE LULLED BY SWEET WORDS."

Does His Excellency the Viceroy expect the Indians to wait and see the results of the Select Committee and, perhaps, further delicate negotiations? I am sure India will rise to a man and not be lulled to sleep by the sweet words in the statement. Let the legislatures in both the Houses take up the debate on the South African Question and put it with all the force at their command that India is wide-awake and will not tolerate any stigma of inferiority either through the Anti-Asiatic Bill or the Colour Bar Bill or through the Union Liquor Bill. All these Bills affect the fundamental principle and if Indian Government opinion fails to prevail over the Union Government then the Bills must be vetoed by the King-Emperor. My appeal to my countrymen is "Awake, arise and guard your honour."

"BE FAITHFUL!"

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGE TO INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

Mr. J. W. Godfrey of the South African Deputation has received the following message from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu:—

"Convey to our people in South Africa my loving greetings and India's deep gratitude for the wonderful work done by their ambassadors. Bid them be faithful to their highest ideals of right, justice and honour. India stands behind them like a living wall."—A.P.

S. AFRICAN DEPUTATION.

MAJORITY OF MEMBERS LEAVE INDIA.

Some of the members of the South African Deputation, which had come to India a few months ago, returned on Wednesday to South Africa by the s.s. "Khandalla," and a large number of their friends bade them good-bye at the Alexandra Dock and they were garlanded on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and other bodies. The members who returned to South Africa on Wednesday were: Messrs. Godfrey, Pather, Marx, Ahmed Bhagat and Bhawani Dayal and they are going there in advance to tell the Indian residents there about the situation in India and give them an account of their Deputation.

Dr. Abdur Rahman and Mr. Sorabji are staying behind at Delhi to instruct the members of the Assembly at the time of the South African debate there.

FERRY LAUNCH SUNK.

FIFTY PASSENGERS MISSING.

RANGOON, Feb. 17.

A ferry steam launch "Elsie" plying between Shewgyin and Sittang sank at a distance of about thirtyfive miles near Was village. Of about 80 passengers who were on board the launch, including the crew, thirty are so far reported to have survived.—A.P.

THROUGH RUNNING ON NILGIRIS RLYS.

Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Wellington, S.I. Railway, wires under date 17th:—

Through running on the Nilgiris Railway with full train service will be resumed on the morning of the 19th instant.—A.P.

NAVY FOR INDIA

ADMIRALTY IN FULL AGREEMENT.

PREMIER EXPLAINS POSITION.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Gretton asked the Premier if the Committee of Imperial Defence and the Admiralty had fully considered the establishment of an Indian Naval force before the announcement was made and if the Committee of Imperial Defence and the Admiralty had advised the course which it was proposed to adopt.

Mr. Baldwin replied that the Admiralty had been consulted throughout, and was represented on the Committee which examined the question in India and that the Admiralty was in full agreement with the general scheme subject to discussion of one or two particulars.

Replying to Col. Wedgwood who asked whether the particulars referred to did not include the question of allowing Indians to hold the King's Commission Mr. Baldwin said he must request a notice.

Mr. Baldwin added that the Admiralty was satisfied that it was not necessary to lay the matter before the Committee of Imperial Defence.—Reuter.

"DEPORTABLE ALIENS."

OVER A MILLION IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

A New York message to the "Daily Express" says that as a dramatic sequel to the exclusion of Countess Cathcart, Mr. Curran, Immigration Commissioner, has sent to Government the Immigration Committee's report estimating that there are over a million "deportable aliens" in America. The Committee intends to recommend that the Congress should immediately vote $200,000 in order to facilitate deportations.—Reuter's Special.

AEROPLANE CRASH.

LORD STONEHAVEN ESCAPES INJURY

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Melbourne.—After flying to the Flinders Naval Base, Lord Stonehaven had a marvellous escape on his return journey. His machine crashed against a tree and fell to the ground. Lord Stonehaven was not injured.—Reuter's Special.

VENEZUELAN OIL CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

As a sequel to the resignation of Gulbenkian and four other Directors of the Venezuelan Oil Concessions a long and heated meeting of that company in London heavily defeated a series of resolutions moved by a dissatisfied section of the shareholders, one of which proposed a vote of censure on the Board.—Reuter's Special.

COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES.

SIR MALCLOM ON THEIR INEVITABILITY.

LAHORE, Feb. 16.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the Punjab, who was the guest of honour at the second annual dinner of the Punjab Branch of the European Association, replying to the toast of his health reviewed the present political situation in India. He pointed out the need for the Europeans in this country for many years to come. "It will be many years", said His Excellency the Governor, "before India can dream of dispensing with British troops or with a strong element of British officers in command of the Indian section of its army."

Referring to communal differences, Sir Malcolm Hailey said the mischief of these communal differences did not lie in the fact that such differences existed. "I maintain that every community has right to promote and defend its own interests. Communal and religious differences have been rife in past history of Europe and are rife to-day. Differences, though I trust not in the present form, are inevitable in future. The mischief does not lie there. It lies in the fact that the value of honest work is constantly impaired by unjust suspicion based on circumstances of birth or religion."—A. P.

INDIA COUNCIL.

SIR K. V. NAIDU TO SUCCEED SIR P. R. ACHARIAR?

(From Our Correspondent)
MADRAS, Feb. 17.

It is believed in well-informed circles that Sir K. V. Naidu's name has been recommended for the vacancy in the India Council caused by the resignation of Sir P. Rajagopalachariar, and that the announcement will be made soon. If this be true, a more reactionary choice could not have been made.

SIR T. N. S. PILLAI.

It is also rumoured that Sir T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai, Development Minister, is likely to be appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. What special claims he possesses for this place it is difficult to guess.

LATER.

The "Madras Mail" says a correspondent understands that Sir K. Venkatareddy Naidu (ex-Development Minister) has been appointed a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India in place of Sir P. Rajagopalachari who recently resigned

LEAGUE COUNCIL

PERMANENT SEAT FOR GERMANY

LABOUR OPPOSITION MOTION

LONDON, Feb. 16.

With reference to the suggestion that Poland, Brazil and Spain should be given permanent seats on the League Council, the Labour Opposition has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons welcoming the application of Germany for entry into the League, supporting the condition that she should thereupon receive a permanent seat on the Council, and expressing the opinion that a concurrent increase of permanent seats on the Council, in order to accommodate the claims of other nations, can only be regarded as a violation of the Locarno Agreement, and should not be supported by the British Government.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

According to the "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic Correspondent, South Africa has made a very strong representation to the Imperial Government against the enlargement of the League Council beyond the admission of Germany at present. It is understood that two other Dominions will endorse South Africa's lead pending perhaps a collective *demarche* in the same sense by all Dominions.—Reuter.

BUSH FIRE SUFFERING.

VERY TERRIFIC ORDEAL.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Melbourne.—Bush-fires continue to burn, but with lessening intensity. 32 saw-mills have been destroyed throwing idle 800 workmen.

Numerous relief funds have been opened and the Cabinet has taken active measures to relieve the sufferers.

An area of 600 square miles in Powell Town District was swept by the flames and 200 residents took refuge in a tunnel and escaped from the flames.

There were numerous instances in which brave women protected children with their bodies. Ex-Soldiers declare that the experience was more terrifying than anything in war time.—Reuter.

EMPIRE WIRELESS.

QUESTION OF DIRECT COMMUNICATION

LONDON, Feb. 16.

In the House of Commons, asked with which parts of the Empire his Department was now in direct wireless communication, Sir William Mitchell-Thomson replied that there was at present no two-way communication by Government wireless between Britain and the Dominions though it was hoped that such services might be established during the current year with Canada, South Africa, India and Australia, by means of beam stations now under construction. The contractors hoped to complete the respective stations for Canada and South Africa in April, and for India and Australia in August.

As regards one-way communication, there had been, for some time, press services between Britain and Nova Scotia. The opening of the Rugby station now enabled the broadcasting of messages for reception anywhere in the British Empire.

Experiments in wireless telephony between Britain and Canada were continually proceeding, but it was too much to say whether the progress was satisfactory.—Reuter's Special.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Lord Birkenhead was somewhat better yesterday, but he is still confined to bed.—Reuter.

LOCATION OF CANCER MICROBE.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Berlin.—A microbe which is present in cancer swellings to the extent of one-tenth of a whole tumour, has been located by means of a new colouring method according to Doctor Josef Schamacher, who has informed the Berlin Micro-Biological Society that these microbes are gathered on the border between cancerous diseased and healthy tissues.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir William Marris, Governor of U. P., arrived at Calcutta on Tuesday morning and left for Darjeeling the same evening by the Darjeeling Mail.

Lady Wilson attended a Provincial Committee meeting for Baby Week at the Secretariat yesterday.

The following had the honour of being invited to dine at Government House, Bombay, last night:—The Maharaja of Rajpipla, the Raja of Alirajpur, Kumar Prithairajsinh of Rajpipla, Kumar Champaksinh of Rajpipla, Kumar Kishorsinh of Rajpipla, Raj Kumar Fateh Singh of Alirajpur, Raj Rana Ghanshyamsinh of Limbdi, Mr. N. G. Hunt, Mr. V. Rosenthal, Captain G. E. L. Harris, Captain A. H. St. J. Avery, Captain H. B. Dalrymple-Hay, Lieut. Kumar Shri Rajendrasinhji and Risaldar-Major Lakhpatsingh.

The Maharajadhiraj of Durbhanga arrived at Jamnagar on Tuesday from Dwarka. He leaves for Baroda on the 20th instant.

Dr. Annie Besant has left Karachi for Multan.

LIBERTY OR DEATH

THE MANTRAM OF MR. J. M. SEN GUPTA

PLEA FOR DETERMINED STRUGGLE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

"Give me liberty or give me death. Organise, organise, organise, that should be our clarion call" was the burden of the speech which Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta delivered as the President of the Surma Valley Conference. Reforms, he said, left the administration as wooden and antediluvian as before. He showed how arrests without charges and detentions without trial were the normal features of the present administration.

He outlined a programme of constructive work and appealed to the country to stand by the Congress and vote for Swarajists. He said:—"We must penetrate into the heart of the people, we must harness all available resources in the country for the cause of the Swaraj Party which Desbandhu built upon his life blood. Let it not be said after the next elections that one vote was cast that did not strengthen the fight for Swaraj. Will you give another lease of power to the Bureaucracy and its henchmen? No co-operation is possible with Government so long as it refuses to give us Swaraj. Liberty can be won only when we are strong enough to extort it. The forces opposed to us are entrenched interests. People in the long run can be assured in a battle with those interests, only by a determined, and vigorous struggle for power. Say with Patrick Henrey 'Give me liberty or give me death.' That is the "mantram" I can utter to you to-day.—F. P. I.

STEVENSON SCHEME.

MR. AMERY ON ITS MODIFICATION.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

In the House of Commons, the Hon. Mr. Esmond Harmsworth asked whether the Stenvenson Rubber Restriction Scheme had been modified in any way, and if so for what reason and whether an estimate would be given of the financial result of any change.

Mr. Amery replied that the system had been modified in respect of three months beginning 1st February. The decision to increase the percentage by fifteen per cent. instead of ten per cent. was taken in order to relieve those who were faced with the necessity of buying rubber at the excessive prices temporarily ruling. As regards the financial result, if the questioner meant the effect on the spot price of rubber, Mr. Amery feared too many factors entered into the question to enable him to give any estimate of the effect of this particular action.—Reuter's Special.

ESPIONAGE TRIAL.

15 ESTHONIANS SENTENCED TO DEATH

RIGA, Feb. 16.

At the conclusion of the trial at Leningrad of 48 Esthonians charged with espionage, 15 have been sentenced to death.

The Public Prosecutor in a ten-hour speech, said that the Intelligence Departments of Britain and the Baltic States had been co-ordinated, and consequently, all information obtained by espionage reached Britain.—Reuter.

FRENCH IN SYRIA.

PREPARING FOR "DEMONSTRATION OF STRENGTH!"

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Rome.—The Mandates Commission of the League of Nations met here to-day to consider the French Government's report on the Syrian mandate.

The report expresses the opinion that the insurgent Druses will not lay down their arms without "demonstration of strength" which the French military authorities will prepare at a favourable moment.

The report adds that the situation in Syria continues to improve considerably.

M. De Jouvenel is working actively for the foundation of a constitutional regime. There has been a remarkable development in agriculture, industry and commerce.

The report concludes by mentioning the present Turco-Syrian controversies concerning the boundaries.—Reuter.

NEW CRUISER LAUNCHED.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

There were two unusual incidents at today's launching of the H.M.S. "Suffolk," the first of the five cruisers of the county class at present under construction at Portsmouth.

Lady Bristol who performed the Christening made six efforts to break a champagne bottle across the bows before she was successful. Later, when the control rope was severed the vessel refused to budge. The suspense was ended by a burst of enthusiasm the applause from the on-lookers latter when the huge bulk was seen to start to glide seaward.—Reuter's Special.

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Madras Legislative Council, the Madras Government have appointed a Committee to investigate and report on the problem of unemployment among educated middle classes in the Madras Presidency. The Commissioner of Labour is the President of the Committee which begins its work shortly.

INDIA AND LEAGUE

INDIAN MUST LEAD DELEGATION

COUNCIL OF STATE'S DEMAND

The resolution of Mr. Sethna moved in the Council of State yesterday that an Indian of suitable rank and qualifications should lead India's delegation to the next session of the Assembly of the League of Nations was carried, Government not opposing it.

The amendment of Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu that delegations must be appointed from out of a panel of six persons elected by the Central Legislature was opposed by Government and non-officials and lost by 6 against 34 votes, the former being all Swarajists.

DELHI, Febry. 17.

Two non-official resolutions figured on the agenda of the Council of State when it re-assembled to-day. In reply to Mr. Sethna, asking for allotment of a day to discuss the correspondence passed between the Government of India and the South African Government, Sir Mahomed Habibullah promised to give the matter the best consideration and announce the decision as soon as possible.

INDIA AND LEAGUE.

Mr. Sethna moved a resolution that an Indian of suitable rank and qualifications should be the leader of the Delegation representing India at the next session of the Assembly of the League of Nations. He reminded the Council of the identical motion he had made two years ago when Sir Mahomed Shafi on behalf of the Government had assured that the proposal would receive most careful consideration of Government when the time for appointment arrived. He regretted that in spite of this promise no action was taken and no Indian had been appointed.

SELECTION BY CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Ramdas Panthulu moved an amendment to the effect that the leader and other members of the Delegation representing India at the next session of the Assembly of the League of Nations be appointed from out of a panel of six persons to be elected by both Chambers of the Central Legislature. He said that there was a feeling that England had six votes on her side by the inclusion of the Colonies. India was, therefore, looked at askance at the League of Nations. If the amendment was carried it would remove suspicion that England was weighting her votes by the inclusion of India. Secondly, India would be really and properly represented by persons elected by the representatives of India in the Central Legislature. The choice would not be confined to Indians. It would extend to non-Indians. Persons nominated by the irresponsible executive of India could not be expected faithfully to voice Indian feelings and Indian point of view.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECT.

Hon. Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member, explained the constitutional aspect. He said India was the only original member which was not self-governing. In all self-governing States the delegates were chosen by the Executive Governments and never from out of an elected panel. This was the position in self-governing States but India was not only not self-governing but its Government was not responsible to the legislature or to people but only to Parliament. From this constitutional position of India, anomalous though it might be, the representative selected must be one on whom Government could rely to carry out its instructions. Therefore, Government opposed the amendment As regards the original resolution Government did not oppose it for they were in full sympathy with it, but he (Mr. Das) was not in a position to make a definite statement as to what Government proposed to do regarding the next session of the Assembly but Government hoped to try shortly to make an announcement. Meanwhile, he repeated Sir Mahomed Shafi's assurance that Government would give full consideration to the resolution.

Mr. P. C. Desikachari said Government need not be frightened by the amendment of Mr. Ramadas, the Executive had the last word in the matter of selection. If the Indian Delegation was not to play the second fiddle to Great Britain and if she was to possess a distinctive national character of her own then some method must be found to see that Indians who enjoyed the confidence of the people were sent to represent India.

The Maharaja of Burdwan supported the resolution.

NOT YET A NATION!

Sir Umar Hayat Khan thought India was not yet a nation and, therefore, the resolution was premature. The amendment was of course, out of the question.

Mr. K. C. Roy opposed the amendment and as for resolution he said while his heart was with Mr. Sethna, his head was with Government.

Doctor Rama Rao supported the amendment of Mr. Ramdas and said either India must be represented by persons elected by the representatives of the people in the Central Legislature or there should be no representation. What was the fun, he asked in spending eight lakhs of rupees per annum when really elected persons

(Continued on next page)

THAT CRY IS DEAD !

ASSEMBLY & FRONTIER REFORMS

ADJOURNMENT OF THE DEBATE.

DELHI, Feb. 16.

GOVERNMENT POINT OF VIEW.

Sir Denys Bray pressed by the Assembly to explain Government's point of view rose amidst applause. He said since the report of the Frontier Committee was written three years ago there had been happenings in this great country which, were he to put his signature to the report to-day, might lead him to tone down a little here and brighten up a little there. But the outline adopted in the Majority Report would remain all the same. There would at any rate be no change in one important particular namely that the North-west Frontier was an All-India concern and its problem must not be treated parochially but imperially. "You must think imperially on frontier matters and if you think so you will be forced to eschew likes and easy decisions and bias communal or otherwise." When he (Sir Denys) went to the Frontier he did not go as a Hindu or a Mahomedan but as a servant of India who had spent the better part of his life on consideration of how best all India interest could be preserved on Indian frontiers. (Applause).

QUESTION OF RE-AMALGAMATION IS DEAD.

The Committee devoted no little time in compiling material, and it was somewhat irksome to a man like himself to see that Government of set purpose had declined to allow that report to be published for a considerable time. And now he had to admit that Government was right for there was no disguising the fact that the enquiry had engendered communal heat not only in the Frontier but also in the Punjab and it was idle to pretend that the committee itself had not been touched by this in the course of their tours. Both the Frontier and the Punjab had been rent in twain. All this was a great blow and it was a staggering blow for him to examine the division list in the Punjab Legislative Council which had debated this question of reamalgamation of the Frontier with the Punjab. The division list in the Punjab Council was indeed a great warning because all Hindus had gone into one lobby and all Mahomedans had gone into the other lobby. This had a serious import especially on a matter with all its implications and dangerous reactions and then the report was published eighteen months after when there was hardly a rumble. Indeed, Government received congratulations from all sides and he now claimed that to Government was due some measure at any rate of the success of the afternoon's debate. The cry of amalgamation had rent the air both in the Frontier and in the Punjab during the course of the enquiry. He could not treat the motion for reamalgamation seriously. "You are not going to foist a province which wishes to live its own life upon a province which declines to have it. There is not one word of amalgamation in the mass of literature I have received from the Frontier friends nor in the amendment of that great champion of amalgamation, Mr. Rangachariar. I repeat that that cry is dead and not all the eloquence of the leader of the Swaraj Party will, I am afraid, be able to breath life into its dead bones."

Mr. Mohd Yakub also supported the resolution.

"INDIAN FIRST, HINDU AFTERWARDS."

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal said he was in entire sympathy with the original resolution. Though he was a member of the Hindu Sabha and a supporter of Sangathan, he was an Indian first and a Hindu afterwards. The speech of the Foreign Secretary was more silent than silence itself and did not give indication as to the intention of Government. In India they said: "Home Rule is my birthright." If Home Rule was the birth-right of the whole of India it was equally so of the North-West Frontier Province. Referring to the Hindu minority question Mr. Pal said that he would ask the Hindus of the Frontier Province to accommodate themselves to the majority in the same way as Muslims in other parts of India should accommodate themselves to the Hindu majority. Unless the minority accommodated itself to the majority it was idle to talk of Home Rule, as democracy was the rule of the majority. It was a blunder of high magnitude when Lord Beaconsfield went out in search of scientific frontier. This had been at the root of all the frontier complications. Unless the people of the frontier were educated and civilized it would always stand in the way of India's peace and progress. In conclusion Mr. Pal said if they had discontented population whatever money they spent on the defence of India on the frontier would be waste. He supported the original resolutiotn.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S OPPOSITION.

Pandit Malaviya opposed the resolution as it stood. He agreed with Mr. Pal that everybody must be given Home Rule but the Assembly must see the question in all its bearings. Sir Abdul Qayum had referred to Hindus as brethren of Mussalmans and that they would be treated as brothren. The Pandit wished that was so. The Secretary of State in 1901 had expressed doubts as to the wisdom of separating the frontier districts from the Punjab on the ground that the people of the Frontier would be deprived of the benefits of a civilised administration. The Pandit, therefore, differed from the Foreign Secretary and affirmed that the question of reamalgamation was not dead and could not be dead. The partition of Bengal which was a settled fact had to be unsettled. It was a great wrong done toe Mahomedans and Hindus of the Frontier by separating them from the Punjab. During the 25 years of separate administration the fate of the people had become worse and they had been deprived of progressive tendencies of regular administration in 1909. There was looting of some Hindu houses in Peshawar in 1910. Also there was looting in Peshawar of Hindu houses and great deal of property lost. Almost the whole of the Hindu population was driven out of Peshawar and were made to remain in exile at Rawalpindi. No less than 16,000 men, women and children remained as exiles at Rawalpindi.

Sir Abdul Qayum: What is your authority for making these statements?

Pandit Malaviya: My friends of the Frontier. (Laughter).

Proceeding the Pandit referred to other cases of looting when Sir Denys Bray cried 'shame.' The Pandit protested and wanted to know why the Foreign Secretary cried "shame." Sir Denys Bray was heard to reply that the recitation of allegations on past events in the Frontier was not helpful.

Pandit Malaviya: If that is so then he was not entitled to use the word he uttered. Decency requires that members must measure their words.

Proceeding the Pandit said that there were these fires and looting in 1910 in which Hindus suffered to the extent of more than fifty lakhs of rupees. Government gave some compensation and some people returned to the frontier only after a long time. Then again Sir Abdul Qayum at a conference held at Government House was reported to have stated that the best way of putting the matter right was to ask the Hindus and Sikhs to go out of the Frontier.

Sir Abdul Qayum (in severe tones,): All this is incorrect. I submit, Sir, that these verbal conversations should not be mentioned like this.

Pandit Malaviya: Nawab Akbar Khan told me before Mr. Premsingh and if I am wrong my friend will give the correct version.

Sir Abdul Qayum: These outside matters must be fought outside.

"A PARTY IN THE FRONTIER."

Continuing the Pandit pointed that he had to mention these unpleasant facts to show that there was a party in the Frontier which was distinctly of the view that the Hindus and Sikhs must go out of the Province. Mr. Bolton, the Chief Commissioner, in a speech regarding elections to local bodies had also referred to communal feeling in the Frontier. In the Kohat riots that took place about two years ago Hindus suffered most and for Government appointing thirty percentage of Hindus as policemen, there was objection from the Mahomedans. In such a state of things in the Frontier it was for Government to consider the right course to adopt. On this motion they must all find out in what form and to what extent self-Government should be given to the Frontier. He thought that this could be done by the Royal Commission on the Reforms whenever it was appointed.

After Pandit Malaviya had sat down, Mr. Kabiruddin moved for closure.

The President said he had received intimations from Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Sivaswami Iyer and Mr. Rangachariar that they were anxious to participate in the debate.

Sir Alexander Muddiman then moved for adjournment of the debate. This was carried by 49 against 17 votes, the Swarajists and a large number of Independents remaining neutral. The Home Member promised to give a day.

The President observed that a non-official day could be given if the rules permitted.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

UNIVERSITY BYE-ELECTION.

DR. R. P. PARANJPYE RETURNED.

The result of the University bye-election to the Bombay Legislative Council, for the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, was that Dr R. P. Paranjpye secured 1,254 votes and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh got 1,038 votes. Dr. Paranjpye was, therefore, declared duly elected.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATORS' ACTIVITIES.

This result was mainly due to the subterranean, and in some cases open, activities of the erstwhile leaders of the Swaraj Party, who have now joined the Liberal ranks in the guise of Responsive Co-operators. In Bombay it appeared that the late leader of the Swaraj Party had made it almost a personal matter and he openly sided with the Liberal educationist and actively canvassed for him, for naturally he could not forget the part taken by Dr. Deshmukh in the just agitation against him during the Rent Act discussion. The way this leader rushed into the Senate Hall for the purpose of giving his vote, as he had not the courage openly to side with Dr. Paranjpye, left no doubt in the minds of the people standing there as to his sympathies.

The largest number of graduate voters come from the Maharashtra and these gentlemen receive their weekly inspiration from Poona, the stronghold of Responsive Co-operators, and they must have cast their votes in favour of Dr. Paranjpye, in accordance with the tacit wishes of their leaders.

At any rate, there is no chance for Dr. Paranjpye to get the portfolio of Education, as Mr. B. V. Jadhav is still there with his small, but compact party to buttress him in that position.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Feb. 17.

The weather has been dry except for a few light showers in Orissa and Punjab Hills.

Forecast:—Dry weather.—A. P.

COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.

MESSRS DESAI AND JAVLE TO CONTEST.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-law, representing Bombay City (North) in the Bombay Legislative Council having resigned, two nominations were registered in the office of the Collector of Bombay on Wednesday, viz:—Mr. B. T. Desai, pleader, (Swarajist) and Dr. M. C. Javle, (Progressive). Both the candidates are members of the Municipal Corporation from C. and G. wards respectively. The election will take place on the 4th proximo.

DR. SANDILAND ON LEAVE.

DR. NERURKER TO ACT AS HEALTH OFFICER.

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held on Wednesday, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot presiding, Dr. Sandiland's application for six months' leave was granted, and a recommendation was made to the Corporation to appoint Dr. J. S. Nerurker, the Deputy Health Officer, as Acting Health Officer, in Dr. Sandiland's place. The appointment was subject to the sanction of Government. It was also decided to appoint Dr. H. D. Gimi as Deputy Health Officer.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

GOVERNMENT'S DEFEAT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

The second meeting of the cold weather session of the Bengal Legislative Council was held to-day. Ten new members took the oath of allegiance after which the President expressed condolences on the Council on the death of Moulvi Mazimuddin Ahmed, the Maharaja of Natore and Lord Carmichael.

At question time there was a lively altercation between Mr. A. C. Banerjee and the President which resulted in the former being asked to resume his seat.

CHOWKIDARS AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

The absence of Messrs. J. M. Sen-Gupta and B. Chakravarti, leaders of the Swaraj Party and the Nationalists Party, respectively, was adversely criticed by the leading members of both the parties as they said they needed their help when the Council was considering the question of the appointment, control and dismissal of Chowkidars by the District Magistrate while discussing the Village-Self-Government Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. Sasmal moved an amendment doing away with the power of the District Magistrate to appoint Chowkidars and Duffadars and to vest that power in Union Boards.

The Maharaja of Nadia, in opposing the amendment, said they had not advanced sufficiently in the administration of Union Boards to be able to dispense with the control of the District Magistrate over the appointment of Chowkidars.

The amendment was carried 54 voting for and 48 against it.

MR. SASMAL'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Sasmal moved another amendment to the effect that the appointment and dismissal of Chowkidars and Duffadars should not be subject to the approval of a District Magistrate. He said they (Swarajists) had been accused of obstructive tactics in the Council, but they had been doing it to get large powers and for the transference of some more subjects to the Transferred Departments. But this act aimed at retransferring the Transferred Subjects to the Reserved Department by vesting the power of control in Magistrate. The Viceroy had said that Government were prepared to co-operate with people if the latter were willing to do so. Here was an acid test for Government that they should accept the right that people claimed in Union Boards. People were co-operating with Government and when they on behalf of the people were crying for more power, Government was not prepared to accede to their demands. That showed the mentality of Government.

Mr. A. C. Banerji (Nationalist) said in this country there could be only two parties because of the helplessness of their helpers' position, one made up of patriotic men willing to serve the country even at sacrifice, the other consisting of traitors, spies and self-seekers. Party faction in Union Boards would disappear as soon as real power was vested in the people. The amendment was lost by two votes.

The amendment moved by Mr. Sasmal urged that the salary and nature and cost of equipment of chowkidars should be determined by Union Boards and not by the magistrate.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

In opposing the amendment one member said its object was the introduction of Khaddar in the Union Boards. The amendment was carried in spite of official members' opposition by fifty-two votes against forty-seven.

The Council then adjourned.—A. P.

SWARAJIST MEASURES.

LIBERALS TO OPPOSE ALL ROUND?

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The Bengalee Council Lobby Correspondent of the Free Press learns from conversations among Liberal groups that the Liberals are determined to oppose all Swarajists measures good, bad or indifferent.

BOUNTY TO STEEL

12 LAKHS MORE VOTED BY ASSEMBLY

INCOME-TAX AMENDMENT BILL DISCUSSED.

DELHI, Febry. 17.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning, Mr. V. J. Patel, presiding. Attendance in the visitors' gallery was small. Mr. Joseph Baptista took his seat to-day amidst cheers.

At question time Mr. Bhore replying to Mr. Nilkantha Das said, since Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri's visit to the Dominions or Australia, New Zealand and Canada, Indians had been granted commonwealth franchise in Australia by passing of the Commonwealth Electoral Act of 1925. Certain minor administrative and legal disabilities of Indians brought to notice by Mr. Sastri had also subsequently been removed. For instance, the Queensland Government had approved the regulations exempting Indian British subjects from disqualification imposed on them under the Banana Industry Preservation Act.

The following members have been appointed to form the Public Petitions Committee: Mr. T. Rangachariar, Chairman, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Col. Crawford, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr Abdul Haye.

BOUNTY TO STEEL.

TOTAL AVAILABLE RS. 33 LAKHS.

Sir Charles Innes moved for the consideration of the Steel Industry Protection Bill which has been already before the House. The Bill authorised the Government to pay bounty for one year more in respect of railway wages and for the purpose of increasing the total amount payable. The total amount rendered available under the amendment was Rs. 33 lakhs as compared with the total of Rs. 20 lakhs for three years and additional Rs. 12 lakhs provided for any bounties on under-frames ordered in the current or next year or before the expiry of the Act on March 31st 1927, and for bounties on wagons ordered before the same date. The Tariff Board in its last report had advised that over and above the 21 lakhs provided by the Act an additional sum of 32 lakhs would be required to include under-frames and to extend the bounty system to cover 1927-28 but a later data was available to Government than were open to the Tariff Board and from the scrutiny of that data Government were of opinion that 12 lakhs in addition to 21 lakhs already provided by the Act of 1924 would be sufficient.

Mr. B. Das supported the motion.

Mr. Deoki Prasad Sinha warned the House that the policy pursued in the direction of Protection was ruinous. Mr. Joshi opposed the Bill, as it gave protection to a class which refused protection to those who needed it most, namely, the workers.

Mr. Jinnah was sure Government did not love protection for its own sake. It was wanted in the interest of the country.

Mr. Chamanlal in a vigorous speech refuted Mr. Jinnah's statement that Gokhale was for protection. Mr. Jinnah only repeated the capitalistic stunt. It was the bounden duty of the House to protect the interests of workers.

The motion to consider the Bill was put and agreed to.

Finally, the Bill was passed by the House.

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT.

Sir Charles Innes next moved, "That no action be taken on chapters four and five of the Report of the Tariff Board regarding grant of supplementary protection to steel industry except that supplementary assistance should be given to tinplate industry in India: (a) By increasing from Rs. 60 to Rs. 85 per ton the specific protective duty on all steel tinplates and tinned sheets including tin taggers and (b) by reducing duty on tin block from 15 per cent. 'ad valorem' to a specific duty of Rs. 250 a ton."

After lunch Mr. B. Das and Mr. J. Mehta supported Sir Willoughby Carey for when Government decided on protection it should not be half-hearted and force companies to run up every now and then for little protection.

Sir Willoughby Carey's amendment was put and rejected.

Mr. Willson opposed supplementary protection to tin plate industry. He proposed deletion of Clause A from the resolution.

Sir Charles Innes opposed Mr. Willson's amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. B. Das moved that the proposed duty be raised to Rs. 89 a ton instead of Rs. 85 a ton.

Mr. Chamanlal opposed it as the Burma Oil Company were rich monopolists and should not be fed by the tax-payer.

After Sir Charles Innes had opposed the amendment it was rejected. The other amendments moved were also rejected and Sir Charles Innes' resolution was passed by the House.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON LAC.

The House next passed, without opposition the resolution of Sir Charles Innes that imposition of a Customs Duty on lac exported from British India shall continue in force until 31st December, 1931.

INCOME-TAX AMENDMENT.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

Sir Basil Blackett moved that his Bill to amend the Income-Tax Amendment Act which had been introduced early this session be taken into consideration.

Mr. Willson moved that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion as it raised important principles and had not been accepted by the Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Gour and Mr. Rangachariar held that the Bill was proposing methods and measures which were novel.

Mr. Willson's motion was defeated by 45 votes against 27. Mr. Willson's alternative motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee was accepted by the House, which then adjourned till to-morrow.—(A. P.)

MOTOR-CAR SMASH

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

DRIVER AND PASSENGER INJURED.

At about 11-30 a.m. on Wednesday a serious motor car accident occurred at Queen's Road which resulted in a severe damage to the car and a municipal lamp post. It appeared a motor car No. Bom. 5693 belonging to Mr. Vasudeo Narayen and driven by Dharma Hari was going along Queen's Road from Chowpathy to Colaba. When the car came near the Parsi Fire Temple at Marine Lines it suddenly dashed into a lamp-post in the centre of the road and turned on its left. The driver and his friend were both thrown down on the road by the impact and sustained injuries. Both of them were removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

The front of the car was considerably damaged while the Municipal lamp-post was smashed and bent down. The driver Dharma is unable to account for the accident and stated to the police that he could not say how the car went to the pavement.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

BOY KILLED BY MOTOR CAR.

On Tuesday at about 8 p.m. motor car No. Bom. 5575 driven by Mr. N. Easterbrook was proceeding along Esplanade Road from the direction of Dhobi Talao towards the Flora Fountain when in front of the Bank of India a Christian boy named Antone George Fernandez was knocked down. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries, death being due to haemorrhage following rupture of the spleen.

INQUEST.

At an inquest held by the coroner at G. T. Hospital on Wednesday evening Abdulla Ahmedkhan, Police Constable No. 3133 said he was on duty near Queen's statue at the time of accident. He was informed by a Parsee gentleman in regard to the accident and ran to the spot. He found the deceased lying on the road near the motor-car, whom he removed to the G. T. Hospital in the same motor-car.

Major Baldwin De-Souza, Resident Surgeon, G. T. Hospital said the deceased had an enlarged spleen four-times the normal size and a fall could have caused the rupture.

Mr. Easterbrook, Assistant Engineer, Messrs. Heatly and Gresham said he was driving the motor-car at about 8 p.m. He first saw the deceased about three yards from the car running towards his car near the Bank of India. He put on the brake and stopped the car but the radiator struck him and he fell flat. He called a Parsee gentleman to fetch a policeman with whom he took away the boy to the G. T. Hospital.

The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

TIRED OF LIFE.

Narayen Ganu a Mochi (35) employed in Jamshed Mill at Fergusson Road was suffering from fever and asthma for some time past and was tired of life. On Tuesday at about 10-30 a.m. his body was found floating in the mill tank and was dragged out and removed by the police to the morgue for inquest where the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

KANKHAL SEVASHRAM.

The Ramakrishna Mission is well known all over India for its humanitarian work and the 24th annual report of the Mission's Sevashram at Kankhal, Hardwar, shows that the work of the Ashram continues to be worthy of the noble tradition of the Mission. The total number of persons who obtained relief in the indoor and outdoor departments during the year 1924 was over 20,000 irrespective of class or creed, the depressed classes alone numbering about 2,500. The Ashram maintains a hospital, a free night school and a library. During the Ganges Flood of September 1924, the Ashram organised relief work and saved hundreds of men, women and children from destitution. The work and responsibilities of the Ashram are steadily growing with its popularity, but it will not be possible for the Ashram to cope fully with the increased work without the financial and other support of the public. The urgent needs of the Ashram are stated to be:—(1) workers' quarters. (2) a building for the night school. (3) a Dharamshala, (4) a rest house, (5) a permanent endowment fund for the Ashram, (6) and general equipment of the Ashram. The total cost of these improvements is estimated at about two lakhs and a half. These are things that gold cannot buy. The Ashram provides these. It appeals to the charitable people to enable it to serve humanity efficiently and uninterruptedly.

PRINCIPLES OF PERFECT BALANCE

SECRET OF THE GREEKS REDISCOVERED

MRS. DIANA WATTS DESCRIBES HER THEORIES.

Some thing of a surprise awaits Bombay on Friday evening. Those of us who talk exultantly of ballet or whip ourselves into excitement, shuffle through an overcrowded and overheated dancing room and go through mechanical transports and motions, artificial both as to foot and rhythm and believe ourselves to be masters of that noble art should be rudely awakened.

Mrs. Diana Watts, who has in the words of Bernard Shaw "rediscovered" the fundamental principles of perfect balance, the key to real dancing, will demonstrate her rediscovered theory at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall in the course of her lecture, "The Principles of Greek Balance".

FASCINATING THEORIES.

The object of Mrs. Watts' lecture is to prove how the principles of Greek Balance as revealed to us through the finest examples of Greek sculpture could be reduced to a definite science and applied to every day movements of life in a way that transforms it into something exquisitely beautiful and yet so simple and obviously true. Mrs. Watts with a clearness and lucidity that are her own, describes in a language that is so simple yet eloquent, her fascinating theories that are bound to create new values of pleasure in a world that is too materialistic and gross.

HIDDEN BEAUTY REVEALED.

She tells of the beauty of the human body, of the co-ordinated action of the human muscles and their play and their relation to one another. It is some thing that is novel and unique and reveals to us the charm and beauty that surround us but which lay hidden all these years because of our refusal to open our eyes. Mrs. Watts' discovery has an added interest to us, Indians—in that we rediscover in it some of the truths arrived at by our Yogis who, like Mrs. Watts, understood the perfect and

AN INTERPRETER OF GREEK ART.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

MRS. DIANA WATTS.

harmonious development of the mind, spirit and the body of man.

SECRET OF ANCIENT GREECE.

"Everybody confuses my work", declared Mrs. Watts to a "Chronicle" representative who had the pleasure of a talk with her, "with that of an exponent of a particular system of dancing or an authority on that subject. I am nothing of that sort. The perfect poise and grace of the Greek statues arrested my attention, and I began searching for the secret of the ancient Greek artists. After years of patient work I discovered the fundamental principles of perfect balance, which was the secret of the Greek artists that had been for ages unexplained and inimitable.

"I discovered the disconnected, sloppy movements of the average man and woman and contrasted them with the graceful and rhythmic movements of the Greek statues. Subsequently I found that all these graceful and rhythmic movements could be reduced to mathematical precision and scientific accuracy by means of severe physical exercises. And what is more I found that they could be translated into every day movements of life".

HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

"I do not believe in physical development for physical development's sake but as a step towards the harmonious development of the body, spirit and mind. That was the special point noticeable in Ancient Greeks. They paid as much attention to the development of body as to the brain and the spirit. Physical development reacts on brain and that in its turn had an influence on the spirit which all went to give the human figure that poise and grace that we admire so much".

MODERN DANCING NOT AN ART.

Asked about her views of modern dancing, Mrs. Watts said she had better not express any opinion. "It was something that had no claim to be styled as an art. It was something that did not go to make life purer or cleaner than what it is".

"I for one", concluded Mrs. Watts, "would not go through the movements of modern dancing except with my husband".

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

STUDENTS ANNUAL GATHERING.

The past and present students of the Gokhale Education Society's Shet Dharamsey Govindji Thackersey High School held their annual social gathering and prize distribution at the Vanita Vishram Hall, on Sunday evening under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav,

Mr S. V. Karandikar, the Branch Secretary, who read the Report, stated that the school had to pass through great financial hardships before the society succeeded in erecting a building to house the institution. He appealed for public help to pay off the arrears of Rs. 10,000 which remained still unpaid in connection with the erection of the new building.

The gathering was entertained to selections of Indian music and recitations of well-known passages from Shakespeare. Several gentlemen including Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Dr. R. N. Rannina, and Mr. D. G. Dalvi spoke in praise of the activities of the Institution.

INDIA'S GREATEST NEED.

After distributing the prizes to the winners in the athletic sports, singing competion, and Arts Exhibition, Mr. Jadhav made a speech in the course of which he said that the work of the great patriot after whom the Society controlling the school had been named might be summed up in one word "service," that is service in the cause of the poor and the downtrodden. The great lesson that was taught in the school was the necessity of social service. Indeed the greatest need of India now was the awakening of the masses of her vast population. And what better means were there to bring about this awakening than the spread of education among the masses? The Gokhale Education Society had opened Schools for imparting Primary education and Secondary education, had started an Arts college, and had been conducting a technical school also. The public should be thankful to the Society for the opportunity they had got to usefully spend their money in financially aiding the Society.

INDIA AND LEAGUE.

(Continued from previous page.)

were not to represent India at the League?

The amendment was lost by six (all Swarajists) against 34. The resolution was then carried without a division.

SEPARATE KANNADA PROVINCE.

DEMAND FOR COMMITTEE REJECTED.

Dr. U. Rama Rao moved for a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into and suggest ways and means for the formation of a separate Kannada province.

The mover said that Canarese-speaking people were scattered over various provinces of India to wit Madras, Bombay, Mysore, Nizam's State and Coorg. These people had a glorious tradition and a fine literature and culture. The representative of the Canarese were in various provincial councils where they were in a miserable minority. The people of Karnataka had been crying hoarse for a separate province, and administrative expediency called for carving out of such a province.

Mr. Ramadas moved an amendment to the effect that a committee with a non-official majority be appointed to enquire into and suggest ways and means for constituting the Kanarese speaking tracts of the province of Madras and Bombay into a separate Kannada province.

RESOLUTION OPPOSED.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan opposed the motion. Mr. Hotson said there was no genuine and strong popular demand for such a grouping of districts as mentioned by the mover.

Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary, opposed both the resolution and the amendment. He pointed to the Joint Parliamentary Report where the two conditions stated were that there must be a genuine and strong popular opinion behind the move for separation of province on linguistic basis and secondly the question must first be discussed in the Legislative Councils concerned.

COPY THE CONGRESS.

Mr. Ramarao replied that the Congress had felt the need for carving out a separate province called Karnataka in their constitution. This was the result of the people of Karnataka having expressed themselves in favour of it. A motion in the Bombay Council was disallowed on the ground that the proper place for discussion was the Central legislature. But here he was told that the matter must first be discussed by the provinces concerned.

AMENDMENT AND RESOLUTION FAIL.

Both the amendment and the resolution were lost.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow, when Mr. Sethna's resolution for the immediate appointment of a Royal Commission will be discussed.—A. P.

BURMA RICE CROP.

RANGOON, Feb. 16.

The final forecast of rice crop in Burma for the year 1925-26 shows the total area sown 1,21,21,100 acres and the area matured 1,17,67,600 acres, being an increase of 74,100 and 53,400 acres respectively as compared with the corresponding estimates of last year and increase of 8,800 and 14,300 acres respectively as compared with the final figures of last year.—A. P.

THE WORKERS OF BOMBAY.

HOW THEY LIVE AND DIE UNDER CAPITALISM.

BY M. G. DESAI IN "THE NEW LEADER".

At the 1921 census Bombay had a population of just over a million, out of which roughly 422,000 were wage-earners. The eighty-five cotton mills, employ on the average 146,000; the two railway workshops 18,000; the three constructional dockyards 10,000. The outstanding feature about the wage-earners of Bombay is that they do not belong to Bombay, nor its neighbourhood, but come from poor and distant agricultural parts of the country. But the working-class population of Bombay is not only foreign to the city, but fluctuating as well. Once a year the majority of these immigrants rush back to their villages, generally to help their families to till the small and scattered patches of land that are nominally theirs, but are actually rapidly concentrating in the hands of the village money-lender, who supplies the cash to pay thte heavy land-tax. He is also the village shop-keeper for foreign goods, and is strongly protected by the law. And it is in order to be able to pay his ever-increasing interest charges that these cultivators, attracted by the higher money-wages of the factories, are drawn to the slums of Bombay.

The Money-lenders' Grip.

For a long time after their arrival, when they are without a job, they are frequently driven to borrow. "They generally sleep in the street, on open spaces, in verandas, corridors, or compounds", says Mr. Burnett-Hurst, ("Labour and Housing in Bombay," King, 10s. 6d.). According to a Government inquiry, 53 per cent. of the independent employed single men did not, that is, could not, pay any rent. The only way to get a job, whether at the docks or the factories, is by heavily bribing the foreman. When these workers are foolish enough to bring their families with them, their descent into indebtedness becomes all the more inevitable. The monthly rent has to be paid in advance, while the monthly wages (in order to keep a hold on the workers) are paid a fortnight after they are due, that is, six weeks after engagement. It is generally the grain-merchant who advances them money, and once they are in his clutches he can supply them with adulterated stuff and light measure with impunity. From this second city debt the poor fellows are generally never able to shake themselves free on this side of the grave. The interest varies from 75 per cent. to 150 per cent. They often give their thumb impression to a note of a much higher value, and the accounts are kept by the money-lender. The borrowers being illiterate, can never examine these accounts. They can be dismissed from the factory instantly, but if they fail to give a full month's notice before their visit to the village, they forfeit their pay. The amount of unclaimed and forfeited wages in the textile mills alone is estimated at over £11,000 annually.

Low Wages.

Labouring under such and similar handicaps, how much does the worker in Bombay earn? According to the Government inquiry (1921) into wages in the textile industry, based on the figures supplied by the employers, the average income of a mill-hand, including allowance, is £2 6s. per month, minus the fines; these, the factory inspector states, average from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the earnings. Women, of whom there are thirty thousand, earn about half as much, minus the commission to the forewoman. "Many forewomen are said to use their power over their subordinates to force them into prostitution."

For these wages, men and women have to work ten hours a day and sixty hours a week, even since the concessions made after the big strike of 1920, and to maintain these standards they have had recently to face the ordeal of another strike.

Dock-Workers.

The Matadis at the docks, the carriers of heavy loads, are admired by all who have seen them at work. At a steady run and with a crude though fascinating sing-song, they pass to and from the ship's side, loading and unloading the cargo. In the work of discharging bags of rice weighing 168 lbs., they are practically kept on the run for five hours without stopping. The work is very strenuous and demands strong, muscular men. Their day shift is from 7-30 a.m. to 6 p.m., with an hour's interval at mid-day; the night shift begins at 7-30 p.m. and extends to 3-30 a.m., and in case of emergency till 6 a.m. They work one night in three, sometimes more, and twenty-four to twenty-five days per month. "They object to Sunday work, as they like to have a day's rest for washing clothes", says Mr. Burnett-Hurst. No wonder. And for this Herculean miracle they get the princely wage of one shilling and four-pence per day, and the same for the night, plus a food allowance of 1d. The Port Trust pays the foreman daily, but he in his turn pays when he likes, deducting his commission and sometimes cheating the men, as they cannot keep accounts. The Bhangi women—municipal scavengers—dovetail their day's work in the city (5 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.) with the night's work at the docks (7-30 p.m. to 3-30 a.m.). They are paid 8d. for the night's work.

How do the Bombay workers spend such magnificent incomes? According to the Government inquiry into working-class budgets, 56 per cent. of the entire family income, including wages of the wife and children, is spent on food; and yet the Government report says, "The quantity of cereals consumed by the industrial workers in Bombay compares favourably with the maximum prescribed by the Bombay Famine Code. It falls, however, below the scale prescribed for jails." Rice and boiled pulse-water in the morning, rice or bread and vegetable at mid-day, and rice and vegetable in the evening is the invariable daily diet of the Bombay mill-hand; meat is taken once on Sundays only. No wonder the average weight of the mill-hand is 99 lbs.

Abominable Housing Conditions.

Of course, it is not food alone, but the unbelievably abominable housing conditions of Bombay that are responsible for the poor vitality of the working-class population. The low-paid "depressed-class" workers live in sheds, the roofs and walls of which are made from flattened out kerosene tins. There are no windows. The floor is three inches from the ground, and is often flooded in the monsoon. Higher in the scale are the sheds of dried palm leaves occupied by Ghati cart-drivers, and often shared by their bullocks. As sanitary conveniences are absent, the ground in the vicinity is filthy.

Next we come to the famous chawls of Bombay—the buildings with numerous one-room tenements. About 97 per cent. of working-class families live in such one-room tenements. Cooking, dining, and sleeping—all are done on the floor of a single room, not by one family, but often by several. Dr. Barnes, the lady doctor appointed by the Government to investigate conditions of women workers in 1922, reports that in one room measuring 15 by 12 feet, she found six families living. Bamboocs hung from the ceiling, over which at night clothes and sacking were hung, helped to partition each family allotment. Three out of six of the women were shortly expecting to be delivered.

Is it surprising to learn after this that out of every 1,000 children born in the city, 572 die in the first year of life, and that in the one-room tenements they die at the rate of 823 per 1,000? (In England 172 is considered as excessive.) If a further reason were necessary, let it be mentioned that according to the same lady doctor, "98 per cent. of the infants born to women industrial workers have opium administered to them" to keep them quiet during their mothers' absence.

Appalling Illiteracy.

Not more than 5 per cent. of the operative class can write their own name. Even when free and compulsory primary education comes to be introduced, some inducement will have to be offered to children to attend. For under pressure of poverty large numbers of half-timers from the age of twelve to fifteen years manage to work full-time in two different mills, with two certificates under different names.

Of the mill-hands, 70 per cent. drink occasionally, according to the Excise report, but excessive drinkers are less than 10 per cent. Women as a rule do not drink. As an escape from the maddening monotony of their life, the workers also plunge into an orgy of expenditure on the occasion of a marriage or funeral.

Accidents in the eighty-five cotton mills average one per day; yet no proper facilities exist for removing the injured person to hospital. "Some mills are situated in remote parts of the city. Cases are known where the injured man was conveyed to hospital in an open bullock cart, exposed to the scorching heat", says Mr. Burnett-Hurst. In Bombay the leave taken by women workers before delivery varies from one day to two months. The author was informed of cases of delivery taking place at the gates or in the compound of a mill, and yet a few weeks back Mr. Joshi's Maternity Benefit Bill was lost for lack of support from the Nationalist bloc in the Assembly.

City Trust's Insane policy.

When the Government was startled out of its criminal apathy by the outbreak of the plague in 1896, it established the Improvement Trust. But instead of erecting new buildings on new sites, and thus lowering rents and land-values, and then acquiring the slum areas, the Trust pursued the insane policy of immediate extensive destruction of slum areas; it then marked out excessively wide roads and avenues, and resold the land at considerably enhanced prises to the highest bidders. Thus the rents of new buildings were abnormally high. Moreover, the pressure of the displaced population sent up rents in the whole neighbourhood, and greedy landlords transformed all houses into tenements. Thus a wider super-slum area was created round the old one.

When the Trust learnt wisdom and wanted to check this evil by making the municipal building bye-laws stringent, it met with the dogged opposition of the municipality—the citadel of Landlordism. The Trust then proceeded to erect its own chawls, but in so leisurely a fashion that as late as 1920 it had not provided the number of tenements it had demolished, let alone meeting the growing needs of a rapidly expanding city. Hence after the phenomenal rise in population during the war and the horrors of the influenza epidemic, the Government felt it necessary to transfer the Trust's functions to a new Development Directorate financed by a big loan. But this Directorate is mainly reclaiming land from the sea at the fashionable southern end of the island.

"Bolshevik Barracks"

From a strictly sanitary point of view, the Trust and Development chawls are certainly better. But besides perpetuating the evil of one room tenements, they are so mean and ugly that Professor Geddes has aptly called them "the Bolshevik barracks of Bombay"—the best breeding grounds for class-hatred. Moreover, their rents, from 13 to 15 shillings per month, are beyond the means of the vast majority of the wage-earners; the rent usually paid for one-room tenements, according to the Government inquiry of 1922, was five shillings.

Trade Unions in India are generally little better than strike committees. During the industrial unrest of 1922, there were nominally forty-eight Unions; to-day there are five within the city, with 9850 members. Of these, three only are recognised: The Postmen's and Telegraph Workers' Unions and the Port Trust Employees' Union. Three years back the Tramway Employees' Union struck for recognition, but the strike failed, and thirteen hundred members were dismissed. Among the objects of these Unions, there is never any mention of politics. And in the rules of even the soundest—the Postal Union—is the following: during a strike no member shall depend for monetary help upon the Union.

In the Grip of British Capitalists.

Until the war whatever factory legislation was enacted, was done at the dictation of Manchester and Lancashire capitalists, who did not want a rival industry in Indian hands to thrive on sheap labour. But during the war the Government policy underwent a rapid and radical change; it actively encouraged the Industrialisation of India. British capitalism now wants to export not so much its commodities as its capital, to the dependency; entrenched behind the Swarajist tariff walls and supported by the cheap coolie labour, it means to erect a new base for its operations. Even the cotton industry of Bombay, which is yet mainly in Indian hands, is rapidly getting into the grip of the British banking trust in Bombay. It is already in debt to the latter to the tune of more than a million pounds.

If the British workers do not wish to see their standards degraded, they should line up with their Indian comrades in their tragic struggle against the combined strength of the Nationalist and the Imperialist bourgeoisie.

ASIATIC BILL.

(Continued from page 7.)

with their negotiations with the Union Government.

REFERENCE TO SELECT COMMITTEE AGREED TO.

"That Deputation has collected material and come to a provisional conclusion which enabled the Government of India on January 10th to press once again on the Union Government the desirability of a Round Table Conference on the whole question, or, failing that, a fresh enquiry before the proposed legislation was proceeded with. The Union Government replied on February 6th that they fully realised our anxiety to place the case of the Indian community in South Africa as fully as possible before them. They expressed their willingness, therefore, to propose the reference of the Asiatic Bill to a Select Committee before the second reading so as to enable the Committee to take evidence on the principles of the Bill as well as on its details, subject to the understanding that the Committee should be required to report to Parliament within such limited period as would enable Parliament to deal finally with the proposed legislation during the present session. This offer the Government of India have accepted, but they have made it clear that their objections to the Bill are fundamental and that they are instructing their deputation to present the case before the Select Committee in respect of general principles. It will follow from the statement of their objections to the principles that the Government of India are also opposed to the details of the Bill, but it is not proposed to discuss the latter because the Government of India cannot take any action which might be thought even remotely to imply that they are prepared to waive the fundamental objections or acquiesce in the principle of the Bill.

TWO IMPORTANT RESULTS.

"From this very brief summary of the course which the negotiations have taken it will be clear that the Government of India have obtained two important results. In the first place, they have for the first time, since Sir Benjamin Robertson's Deputation, their own representatives on the spot in South Africa who are in a position to keep them informed of the progress of events and to present the Indian case on their behalf before the Select Committee when it is appointed. While the Government of India have on their records a mass of evidence relating to the position of Indians in South Africa, they feel the necessity of keeping it up to date and abreast of the changing economic conditions of the Union and of relating it to the particular legislation under consideration. They are anxious, moreover, to establish closer touch with the wishes and needs of the Indian community in South Africa. It is in these respects that the presence of their Deputation in South Africa is proving invaluable to them. Secondly, they have induced the Union Government to agree that the Asiatic Bill should be referred to the Select Committee before, instead of after, the second reading. The principles involved in this Bill are so grave and its effects on the position of Indians in South Africa are of such far-reaching consequence that the Government of India attach great importance to this concession. India, naturally, takes the strongest objection to measures calculated to relegate Indians to a position inferior to that of other classes of His Majesty's subjects. The Select Committee before the second reading gives the desired opportunity of stating the case and opposing the bill on these grounds before the legislature of the Union is committed to the principle of the Bill.

"The Government of India gratefully acknowledge the assistance that they have derived in the past from the attitude of the legislature in regard to Indian affairs in South Africa and they trust that when the members of the two Chambers have had an opportunity of studying the correspondence which is now made public they will approve of the line which they have taken."

AMERICA AND INDIA

EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH CULTURAL CONTACT

SWAMI PARMANANDA INTERVIEWED.

The Ramakrishna Asham which is located in a quiet beautiful nook of Laxminagar in the suburb of Khar has been a regular place of pilgrimage to the lovers of Hindu religion and philosophy for the last few days. The centre of attraction is Swami Parmananda, founder and head of the Boston Branch of the Ramkrishna Mission in America, who returned to India on Friday last after an absence of nearly 20 years. The Swamiji, who is a Bengali by birth and a disciple of the illustrious Swami Vivekananda has been in the United States since 1906, and throughout this long period he has been spreading the teachings and ideals of Hinduism and the Vedanta philosophy by classes, discourses, lectures and writings. In all his teachings, he has been singularly free from any sectarian propaganda, and has mainly dwelt on the larger unities of thought and life by which the diversities of colour, race, speech and religion might be reconciled ipto harmony and goodwill.

AN INTERNATIONAL FIGURE.

The most far-reaching influence exerted by the Swamiji has been through his books which now number more than twenty-five. Many of them have gone through five or six editions and have been translated into French, German and Swedish as well as the Indian vernaculars. His literary style is peculiarly simple, direct and delicate, and his luminous exposition makes the higher life practical to the businessman and the worker, and within easy reach of the burdened soul.

Questioned by our representative as to how his teachings of the Vedanta philosophy had influenced the Americans, the Swamiji replied that its method of approach to their hearts was more through personal contact than through formal lectures on Hindu philosophy and religion. In his talks and discourses, he used to dwell mainly on the practical aspects and explain to them how it would help over the men of the world to live better and happier lives. This utility point of view has been the dominant note of all his preachings and writings.

NEED OF CULTURAL CONTACT

Asked as to the American attitude towards India and her problems, the Swamiji replied that the Americans were too busy with their own affairs to go into the details of the Non-Cooperation movement, though they appreciated the spiritual aspect of the struggle. The Swamiji, deprecated any tendency to ask for help from the Americans in a beggarly way. He advised that Indians should establish a point of contact with the Americans, and trust to the latter to respond sympathetically.

Asked to explain how such a point of contact could be developed, the Swamiji said that if Indians who went to America lived with certain ideals, it would have an influence on those with whom they came into contact. India had a spiritual heritage to share with others; but the right way to give it was not through formal lectures, but by living with them as one of them, and at the same time maintaining our own ideals and setting up a higher standard of life to them. If we had any intellectual or spiritual gifts, we must exhibit these to them in their practical aspects, as he had tried to do. "Indians," he said, "can give to the Americans a sense of balance, and can teach them how to combine quiet with energy in their lives. Americans readily appreciate the good things that they see in other peoples. And if we take our place with them as equals and do our part, they will respect us, and give us any help they can, spontaneously and of their own accord."

Questioned regarding the recent manifestations of anti-Asiatic feeling in America, the Swamiji said that the only remedy that India can adopt with advantage is to send her best sons to America who would influence the people there with their personal contact as explained above.

RESPECT FOR GANDHI AND TAGORE

Asked regarding American opinion about Mahatma Gandhi, Swamiji said that he was held in very high respect there, and his ideals and utterances had greatly impressed them. Some of them even wanted to invite him to America, but he (Swamiji) was opposed to the idea, because the Americans were not yet fully prepared to appreciate his message properly, and Mahatmaji would be more respected by remaining here than going there. In this connection, Swamiji instanced the case of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who, when he went to America, was told by one of his admirers "I would have liked you better if I had not seen you at all."

Concluding, the Swamiji recited, as a parting gift, the following verses from his "Rhythm of Life":—

Let him speak whose spirit flows like the river in flood-time, full and strong;
Let others keep silent—
The tongue that speaketh soulless words
But scattereth pebbles before hungry mouths.

The Swamiji left for Calcutta on Wednesday.

CASH BALANCES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees).

Balance on	31st Oct. 1925	30th Nov. 1925
In District Treasuries	2,55,99	2,65,06
With the Imperial Bank of India	7,39,82	6,74,37
Total	9,95,81	9,37,43
Balance on	31st Dec. 1925	31st Jan. 1926
In District Treasuries	2,41,73	2,68,53
With the Imperial Bank of India	5,25,84	9,89,61
Total	7,67,57	12,58,14

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(CONTINUED FROM SATURDAY.)

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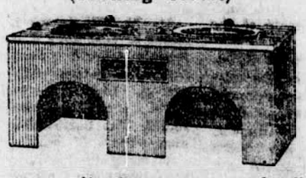

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No. 3.

HIGH COURT

A SPORTING PAPER'S FINANCE.

APPEAL TO RECOVER LOAN ALLOWED

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Coyaji.)

Dr. Dara M. Dastur ..... Appellant and ..... Plaintiff.

Versus.

C. S. Smith and F. H. Hebberd ..... Respondents and ..... Defendants.

The plaintiff filed this suit to recover from the defendants Rs. 3,000 on a promissory note dated 7th July, 1923, and signed by the first defendant in favour of the second defendant, who endorsed it in favour of the plaintiff. The amount was meant to be used by the first plaintiff to conduct a sporting paper to be called "The Sport," and his defence was that it was a condition of the contract that he should be discharged from his liability if the money advanced was utilised in the paper, and he also pleaded that the liability of the 2nd defendant was likewise discharged. The second defendant's defence was that he had endorsed the note only with a view to guarantee that the first defendant should utilise the sum for the purpose of the paper.

The suit was heard by Mr. Justice Kajiji, who dismissed it as against the first defendant as he had been adjudicated an insolvent and the sanction of the Court had not been obtained to file a suit against him. The suit was also dismissed as against the 2nd defendant as the learned Judge held that the latter was a guarantor only in a limited sense, namely, to see that the moneys were utilised for the purposes of the paper. The plaintiff then appealed against this decision.

"MOST DISHONEST" DEFENCE.

Their Lordships after hearing the appeal stated in their judgment that the defence of the first defendant was "most dishonest". As regards the 2nd defendant they remarked that the documentary evidence available was "quite conclusive of the falsity of the defence." The evidence of Mr Captain, too, directly contradicted the plea of the second defendant that there was an oral agreement that he would not be liable if the moneys advanced were utilised for the purposes of the paper There was no corroboration, Their Lordships observed, of the oral agreement set up by the defence and "all the evidence on the record of what took place until the defence was set up was absolutely contrary to it.

Their Lordships accordingly allowed the appeal and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs throughout.

DEFALCATION OF FUNDS.

OLD MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEE FINED.

Charged with criminal breach of trust, Gangaram Gopal Nadkarni, a Municipal clerk, with a record of twenty-four years' service, pleaded guilty and stated that domestic calamities drove him to do the nasty business.

Nadkarni was the head clerk of the Water Works Department and as such he used to collect money from different Municipal inspectors and bring them to the Head Office. A series of domestic calamities tempted him to use Municipal money. The defalcations which amounted to Rs. 2,800 and odd were spread over several years. When the fraud was discovered Nadkarni immediately made a clean breast of theh whole affair. He made good the whole loss.

Mr. A. D. Sabnis, pleader for the accused made an appeal for mercy.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, the Police Prosecutor not pressing the charge, Mr. H. P. H Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, ordered the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100

REWARI RIOTS.

SITUATION BECOMES NORMAL.

LAHORE, Feb 16

Further particulars received from the district authorities of Gurgaon regarding the riot at Rewari show that while a Hindu marriage procession was passing on Friday last it was attacked by Mahomedans, the cause of the attack being the alleged playing of music before a mosque by the Hindu marriage party. Several Hindus were injured and one Mahomedan was found killed; but the cause of the death of this Mahomedan is not yet known. The Superintendent of Police, Gurgaon, arrived at Rewari on Saturday, and the situation has become normal since Saturday evening.

A large crowd of Mahomedans attempted to take the Muslim corpse in procession but the Superintendent of Police managed to turn the crowd back. There was some fighting and several Hindus and some policemen received injuries. The authorities are taking all precautions to prevent any further breach of the peace.

Security proceedings have been commenced vigorously and investigation into the cause of the riot is proceeding. The Superintendent of Police, Gurgaon, is staying at Rewari and police reserves from Rohtak and Hissar have been sent. No danger of further trouble is apprehended.

It is stated that during the riots shops were looted.—A. P.

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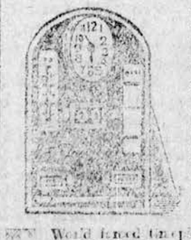

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SEQUEL TO ATTACK ON CATTLE ESCORTING PARTY.

PATNA, Feb. 16.

An official report received by the Associated Press says that a small party of armed police escorting cattle was suddenly attacked by a mob near Bishanpura. One Kasai (butcher) had both his arms broken by the mob. The head constable-in-charge, when the mob refused to disperse, ordered the police to fire in the air. The mob paid no attention to this so the police fired back a shot, whereupon the mob dispersed. One rioter was captured. Afterwards the Bishunpura villagers assembled in large numbers and threatened the police party with death if the prisoner was not released. The head constable not wishing to fire again released him. The mob then disappeared. Casualties in the mob are not known. It is believed that none was killed.

Armed police are accompanying investigating officers, because of probable resistance to them.—A. P.

THE GAEKWAR'S FOREIGN TRIPS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—His Highness the Gaekwar is one of the greatest travellers and, I believe, the only Indian Prince to visit Europe more than a dozen times. His last visit to that continent was his fifteenth trip and the official Blue Books show that he has spent nearly a crore of rupees on them! He is now passed sixty but still looks pretty young. He was out of his State for more than twenty-five years, out of which he has spent more than a dozen years in Europe.

He again intends to go to Europe and according to the present programme he is to leave India in the second week of coming March. Times without number his loyal subjects have protested against his habit of visiting foreign shores in season and out of season, and still this enlightened and patriotic ruler is repeating the same sad tale.—Yours, etc.,

V. P. N.

Baroda, Febry. 16.

B.

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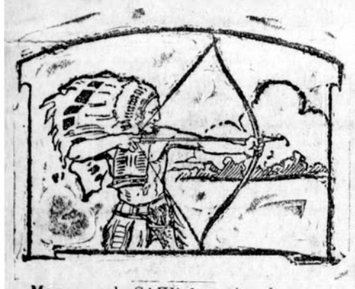

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ETHICS OF RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Soon after the publication of the Montford Report on Indian Reforms the press and the platform in this country had unequivocally declared the futility of the new reforms to be inaugurated. The worthy Mrs. Besant opined that "they were unworthy to be offered by England and unworthy to be accepted by India."

The Indian National Congress at its special sessions in Bombay in 1918 and again in Delhi at the annual session during the same year characterised the Montford reforms as inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing and at Amritsar in the following year, the national body again reaffirmed its resolutions in quite an unambiguous manner. Not long before the demise of Lok. Tilak the Bombay Provincial Conference had met at Sholapore in the month of April 1920; and there again the Conference reiterated the same verdict regarding new reforms to be ushered in. The speech Lok. Tilak delivered in that memorable Conference while replying to the criticisms of the Liberals was characteristic and can be taken as significant regarding his attitude towards the Reforms Act.

Lok. Tilak observed that the Congress had already declared the new reforms as disappointing, unsatisfactory and inadequate and it was their duty to reaffirm its verdict. It was their duty to see that only Congressmen were returned in the different provinces and the Lsgislative Assembly and the mojority of the same secured everywhere. The Congress was the only representative body in this respect and they were sure to abide by the mandate of the Congress. By doing so their work could be facilitated to show the unworkability of the two unequal halves or the proposed diarchy, and thus in a short time he hoped he could declare to the world that the Indian administration was being carried on by veto and certification powers vested in the heads of the bureaucracy. The process of consistent and continuous obstruction could alone pave the way in precipitating more substantial measure of responsible self-Government in India.

Lok. Tilak, most shrewd and sagacious politician as he was, restlessly endeavoured to organise the country by issuing his Congress Democratic manifesto. He could foresee the paramount necessity of unstinted loyalty to the Congress. That is the first plank in his scheme of organizing the electorate in the country. Again the manifesto declared along with other items that the Congress Democratic Party would not hesitate to offer full co-operation to Government or constitutional obstruction provided it was with the popular vote or the consent of the Congress. The desirability to stand by the vote and the decision of the Congress is above question; and it is all the more desirable that all Congressmen who have been divided in three different groups at present, that is, Non-co-operators, Swarajists and Rsponsivists, rally round the Congress flag and behave worthily and shoulder the responsibility of the Congress which has thought fit to throw a challenge to the Government in respect of the Assembly's minimum demand. Is it not high time all the Congressmen merge their differences and confront the Government and offer real responsive resistence to maintain the self-respect of the Congress? If the Government do not mend its ways or do not come to terms with the Indian National Congress, the responsive doctrine so ably propounded by Lok. Tilak can be very well resorted to, to bring the Government to its knees in every possible way. The future policy of the Congress entirely depends upon the attitude of the Government. The satisfactory change of heart on the part of the latter will naturally evoke a note of responsive feelings in the Congress fold. In the event of a rude reply to the challenge of the Congress, on the contrary, must needs provoke the nation to the grim and stern duty of retaliation in order to keep up the high prestige and sense of self-respect. This is the position to-day. The slogan of working the Councils and acceptance of offices in the gift of the Government, in the present circumstances, therefore, is only crying in the wilderness. Lok. Tilak very well knew that the so-called offices of power and initiative in the scheme of diarchy are bound to breed degeneration amongst the political workers in the country. He foresaw that very little good might come out of them causing much evil to be wrought at the same time. Lok. Tilak throughout stood for truth and honour. Any plan of action bereft of self-respect had had no room in his great mind. —Yours, etc.

D. W. JOSHI.

Moghe Buildings, Dadar, Bombay.

MANGHI'S APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

On August 20 last, a ferry-boat from Hatiya Island to Noakhali sank off a 'chur' where three rivers meet. There were over 40 passengers, most of whom lost their lives.

The boat's 'manghi' was prosecuted for rash and negligent navigation. The defence was that the accident was due to sudden bad weather. The Magistrate of Noakhali found that the accused displayed very bad seamanship and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused moved the High Court to day, and Justices C. C. Ghose and Duval issued a rule on the ground of the sentence.—A.P.

Mrs. Blanch Martin, wife of the Consul for Cuba, is reported to have been accidentally shot on Monday morning at Calcutta. It is stated that when she was cleaning a loaded pistol the trigger accidentally went off injuring her. She was removed to a Hospital.

MOSUL QUESTION

TURKEY RETALIATES.

INDIA PENALISED.

(From our Correspondent.)

STAMBOUL, Jan. 26.

After all the British Ambassador went to Angora last week and has entered into negotiations with the Turkish Government regarding the much-vexed question of Mosul. Yunus Nadi Bey, the Deputy for Muntasha and Editor of the "Jumhuriat", who travelled to Angora in the same train as Sir Lindsay, tried to entice the Ambassador into expressing his personal views regarding the course of the negotiations he was about to start. But the Ambassador did not say anything from which those, who read Yunus Nadi Bey's account of the interview, could arrive at some definite opinion regarding these pourparlers. The Ambassador is reported to have met the Turkish Foreign Minister twice or thrice and is also said to have made some fresh proposals to the Turks, the real nature of which is not revealed.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S PREJUDICE.

Inspite of the fact, that the Turkish attitude is very conciliatory, there is a danger that these pourparlers will not lead to anything useful, for, as the "Near East" puts it, the present British Ambassador is very anxious to maintain British prestige. We can easily understand what this means. Such an irreconcilable attitude on the part of the British Representative cannot lead to the equitable settlement of the dispute over a question which involves vital Turkish interests. It is expected that the Turkish Government will shortly issue a communique about the proposals which the British Ambassador has made. This means that these proposals cannot form a basis for further negotiations. If the affairs takes such a turn, it will clearly demonstrate that the British Government are bent upon depriving Turkey of Mosul which is considered by the Turks an integral part of their Fatherland. The consequences of such an attitude on the part of the British Government will not be very beneficial for the British Nation.

TURKEY RETALIATES.

There are nations yet in the world, who refuse to treat the Turks on a footing of equality and hence have not by this time ratified the Lausanne Treaty. "Uncle Sam" leads such peoples who labour under the old mentality. There are others who do not want to give any reciprocal advantages to Turkey by concluding a Trade Treaty with her but desire to strike a one-sided bargain by profitting from the general and low rate of Customs duties prevailing in Turkey. Britain is the leader of this group. Turkey, liberated from the trammels of the Capitulations and unequal treaties, has not been slow to retaliate. But the misfortune is that misery-stricken India is also to suffer on account of her "Imperial Connections" with England.

RAISING OF CUSTOMS DUTIES

The Turkish Government have ordained that all those countries which have not concluded regular Trade Agreements with Turkey should pay Customs Duties five times more than those ordinarily paid and the goods of their colonies will be burdened with eight times more taxes. Indian goods fall under the category of British Colonial merchandise and are liable to custom duties nearly equal to 60 per cent of their cost price. This law came into force last week, but was suspended for two months in order that the goods already ordered be not encumbered with the prohibitive and punitive duties.

Turkey has acted extremely judiciously in the matter. The warning has been given. Let the Indian exporters bestir themselves and use their influence in obliging the British Government to settle the Mosul Dispute amicably and conclude a regular Trade Treaty with Turkey.

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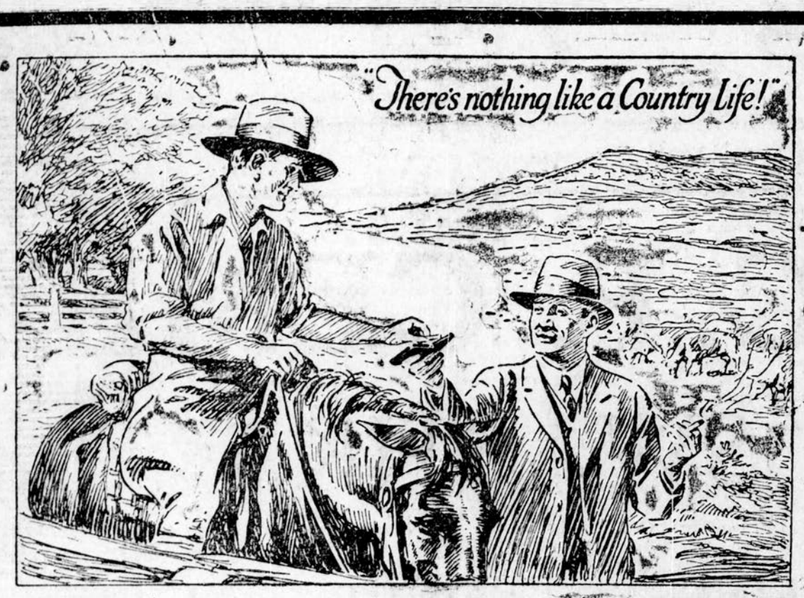

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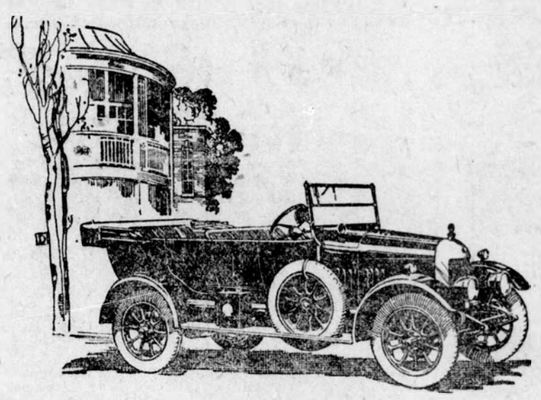

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